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## BRITAIN TAKES IMPORTANT STEPS, TO AID WORKERS

Mr. Lloyd George Outlines Plans  
for Encouraging Trade and In-  
dustries and for Extending  
the Unemployment Scheme

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—Mr. Lloyd George, outlined the government's proposals for the stimulation of trade and the reduction of unemployment before the House of Commons this afternoon, when the House went into committee on a financial resolution of The Trade Facilities—Guarantees and Overseas Trade—Bill, which is to be introduced. That the country is confronted with the worst period of unemployment, it has been, probably for 100 years, was the opinion expressed by the Premier. There had been nothing like it since the Napoleonic wars, and causes then were the same as now. They might be summed up in the one word—War. The Napoleonic war produced exactly the same symptoms.

It was not true, continued Mr. Lloyd George, that so far the government had done nothing. In 1919 considerable sums were voted by the House of Commons for the restoration of trade in central Europe, and £26,000,000 was voted for an export credit scheme. In 1920, a time of roaring trade, a bill was carried that added 3,000,000 workers to the insurance fund. Since that date, under that scheme, £48,000,000 have been paid to the unemployed.

In August, 1920, the government appointed a special cabinet committee to consider unemployment. That committee immediately set on foot schemes for the provision of relief work, distributing £25,000,000 among some 400,000 men, "and yet we are told the government has done nothing. Under the scheme for the settlement of former service men in the dominions, in which 60,000 had already been settled with government aid," the Premier continued, "the government proposed asking for another £50,000,000."

Under the arrangements made by Parliament, he declared, the building trade at the present moment is engaged up to the limit, upon public credit. The statement that there is enough work in Russia to provide employment for every one in this country is entirely misleading. Under the trading agreement the total trade done between Russia and Great Britain between January 1 and August 31 is £2,150,000.

"That are our trade prospects generally," said Mr. Lloyd George. "There are undoubted signs of revival in some of the most important industries. On the other hand, there are some important trades in which there is no improvement. There can be no considerable trade-improvement for some time, and there must be considerable unemployment. Our best hope lies in a slow and steady improvement."

### Importance of Overseas Trade

"After trade prospects, the second factor in the government's decision is the exhaustion of the supplementary means at the disposal of the working classes. What can be done? We are a country more dependent on overseas trade than any country under the sun. So far as trade is concerned, our interest for restoration rests upon the revival of trade and industry and purchasing power abroad. The world needs our goods, but can the need be converted into a demand, and can the demand be converted into payment? Experience shows our export credit scheme needs amendment."

Continuing, the Premier said: "Our

first difficulty has been in regard to security for credits. It comes to be a question of the exporting trader taking the risk and the government sharing it. The government would increase the guarantee, but the exporter would be liable on recourse to a percentage of the risk. There would be a maximum fixed for each firm in the textile trade upon the advice of a special advisory committee. There will be an extension of the area to which the system applies, so as to include other countries and the British Empire.

In certain cases," said the Prime Minister, "there will be longer credits for orders for goods spread over a number of years. There will be special trade facilities with certain foreign countries and parts of the British Empire, where credit is sufficiently good without resort to a British guarantee."

### Better Transport Facilities

"At home there is need of improved means of transport and a reduced cost of production. No government can find a remedy for the high cost of production. That is a matter for the employers and employees. The government, in the case of new capital required for enterprises, such as railways and electrical undertakings calculated to promote employment, will guarantee the payment of interest under conditions, the total state guarantee under the scheme not to exceed £25,000,000."

Continuing, Mr. Lloyd George said: "A committee of financial, industrial and economic experts will be appointed to administer the scheme. It will not be used to subsidize an excessive cost of production. There will be measures for the relief of distress. The government can only provide a percentage of employment. The relief works begun will be proceeded with, and £10,000,000 more allocated, including a certain amount for agriculture, forestry drainage and roads."

"The unemployment allowance would be assisted by the establishment for six months of an unemployed workers' dependent fund giving to the unemployed 6s. a week for his wife and 1s. for each child, up to a maximum of 9s. a week. The funds would be provided by a compulsory levy upon contributors; in the case of men 4d. each from the employer and employee, and the state 1d. In the case of women, girls and boys under 18, the levy would be 1d. each from the employer and the employee, and the state 1d. This scheme would come into operation after November 3. In the case of necessitous areas where the Guardians find it impossible to cope with the difficulty, there will be a government loan. "Nothing can be done by this House or any House to provide that upon which a trade recovery in the main depends. Estimates of expenditure must be cut down. Nothing, however," said the Premier, "can get rid of the fact that we have £300,000,000 of debt. We have not enjoyed the temporary prosperity which comes from inflation. We cannot build up one strength by fiat medicines. This country has touched bottom, but our credit will stand."

"The cost of production must come down. It is no use saying 'You want to cut wages.' If you do not cut down the cost of production, you will have no wages at all. I appeal to the responsible Labor leaders. Trade will never be restored in this country for years and years unless this problem is courageously faced. The recovery of trade depends on a complete understanding between workers and employers, and on cooperation between nations. Britain stands for peace, and we have no other motive."

### DEGREE FOR MARSHAL FOCH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor, NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—It was announced at the office of the secretary of Yale University yesterday that the honorary degree of doctor of laws will be conferred upon Marshal Foch at a special convocation of the Fellows of Yale on November 11.

## GROWING HOPE OF RAIL SETTLEMENT

Washington Believes Rates and  
Wages Will Both Be Reduced  
Without More Friction Than  
Labor Board Can Overcome

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Such reports of the railroad situation as reached Washington yesterday clearly indicated that the situation is clearing up, and served to strengthen prevalent belief that a transportation tieup will not develop.

It is indicated that both sides to the controversy, the carriers and union Labor, are disposed to take heed of the undercurrent of public sentiment, which is in complete sympathy with the viewpoint of the Administration, that the issues should be submitted to the legally constituted tribunal, namely the Railroad Labor Board.

The executives and the Labor leaders have been acquainted fully with the Administration viewpoint, namely, that both sides should submit the issues to the labor board and abide by its arbitration as the alternative to a resort to force; that on the other hand, if a crisis is precipitated, the government is fully prepared to protect the public interest and in the event of a walkout it will do everything possible to maintain transportation facilities.

That this is known to the brotherhood leaders is certain. They are aware that if a strike must come, the federal government will, in the public interest, take a hand in maintaining facilities. This fact and the stress placed by the President on the importance of accepting the awards of the board as the legally constituted tribunal backed by public opinion, it is believed here, has done a great deal to put both sides in a more conciliatory temper.

Out of the study of the underlying facts of the railroad situation as it presents itself at present, certain very definite axioms are crystallizing, and many of the allegations and charges made by the carriers and the brotherhoods are dismissed as mere propaganda to influence public opinion and to obscure the issues. That the railroads, for instance, believe that they can force a strike which will destroy the unions, as Labor leaders assert, is not taken seriously. The trainmen, on the other hand, are making a definite stand to keep the wage scale intact in general belief and the basic motive of the strike call is to forestall action which would upset the wage scale. Two things, however, are taken for granted in Washington.

First, rates must be materially reduced, whether or not the rate of earnings of the carriers under adjusted scale will conform to the maximum which the Interstate Commerce Commission was authorized to allow under the Transportation Act of 1920. Second, the wages of railroad labor must inevitably come down, if not now, in the very near future. Members of the committees on interstate commerce in the Senate and the House of Representatives, who are not hostile to railroad labor, accept this adjustment as axiomatic. They believe that the brotherhoods cannot undertake a wage scale inherited from the war in face of the fact that industry and agriculture, the latter particularly, has been compelled to accept a big down grading of values.

Since the passage of the Adamson act in 1916 wages have increased by governmental action to the extent of \$225,000,000. Prior to the taking over of the carriers by the government the annual pay roll amounted to \$1,468,576,384, as compared with a pay roll of \$3,698,216,351 in 1920.

### Labor Board Ready

Conferences With Executives and  
Men to Start at Once

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office, CHICAGO, Illinois—With authority from the Administration at Washington, to "do anything to avert a strike," members of the United States Railroad Labor Board returned to Chicago Wednesday. They held an executive session to determine what position the board will take today at conferences of railroad executives and brotherhood leaders, who have been called to this city.

Action of the board in summoning the chiefs of the rival interests was a new departure, it was said. Though the Transportation Act does not confer mandatory power on the board, it was pointed out that it could take steps to save the country from the catastrophe of a rail tie up.

Possibility of strike orders by others of the 16 standard railroad labor organizations, in addition to the five train service units, was seen in a call for the conference committee of 100 of the railway employees department of the American Federation of Labor to assemble here.

No final action of this body, however, is expected before tomorrow. B. M. Jewell, president of the department, said yesterday. This committee is said to have full power to order a strike of the six shop crafts unions. If the Railroad Labor Board were composed solely of public members, it would be strengthened, its work would be expedited, and it would be more effective, according to a statement made here yesterday by S. M. Felton,

president of the Chicago & Great Western Railway.

The proposition that wage cuts already ordered should be applied immediately to a reduction of rates has the approval of the Maintenance of Way Union, according to J. L. Smock, vice-president. "What we are concerned about now," said Mr. Smock, "is to prevent a further reduction in wages and to obtain the working conditions for which we have been fighting since the action of the Labor Board in cutting wages was announced."

### Farmers Start Campaign

Federation to Ask Repeal of Laws  
Which Increased Wages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office, CHICAGO, Illinois—The American Farm Bureau Federation launched a nationwide campaign for the repeal of the Esch-Cummins act, the vehicle by which the transportation system of the country was returned to private owners with dividends guaranteed, and of the Adamson Law, as being "economically unsound wherein it is particularly responsible for the unreasonable transportation rates."

At a conference in New York late in September, attended by railroad, manufacturing, shipping and agricultural representatives, J. R. Howard, president of the federation, declared that the railroads could not continue to enjoy special favors, but that they must stand on their own resources exactly as the manufacturer or the farmer is compelled to do. The least the railroads could do, he declared, was to announce an immediate reduction of 10 to 20 per cent in rates on basic commodities, including agricultural products, building materials, coal and ores.

In this position Mr. Howard was very strongly backed by the manufacturers present, says a statement by the federation. The railroad executives finally agreed to submit this proposition to the executive committee of railway executives at Chicago, October 9, 1921, with the recommendation that it be approved.

Information regarding this conference first leaked out through the railway executives, says the federation, at the special meeting they had here on October 14, when they demanded an additional 10 per cent reduction in wages from the Labor Board and refused to make an immediate reduction.

"A further conference," says the statement, "is to be held in New York City next week, at which there will be a much larger representation from the American Farm Bureau Federation Executive Committee."

## ALLIES AGREE ON UPPER SILESIA

Conference of Ambassadors  
Reaches Accord in Which the  
American Ambassador Assisted  
in Composing Differences

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris, PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Although at the moment of cabling the definite decision of the Council of Ambassadors is not known, it is understood that this evening there will be a settlement of the Upper Silesian question. This morning the ambassadors met and, after discussing the various points upon which they did not agree with the Council of the League of Nations, came to a general accord.

Myron T. Herrick, the American Ambassador, was present and has endeavored to compose the differences of opinion that have manifested themselves since Friday. The procedure was practically settled, and at the reassembling of the conference to-night final measures will be taken for the notification of the procedure to Berlin and Warsaw.

The experts have drawn up the text which permits both the territorial division and the economic suggestions to be notified together without violation of the spirit of the Treaty. It is now generally agreed that to divide the industrial basin, without framing at the same time an economic accord, is impossible. The two parts of the solution are inseparable, and officials make it known that the only divergence was about the technical interpretation of the League's report. That divergence is now, as the result of private negotiations, disposed of, and the Upper Silesian problem is on the point of being solved.

It is with great relief that this important event is registered.

### BELGIAN SOCIALIST MINISTERS RESIGN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, BRUSSELS, Belgium (Wednesday)—It is announced that Carton de Wiart, the Belgian Prime Minister, has asked for the resignation of Mr. Anseele, Minister of Public Works, on account of his part in the La Louviere incident, when he was present at Socialist demonstrations. Mr. Anseele promptly resigned and his action has been followed by all the other Socialist ministers in the Cabinet.

These include the ministers of education, justice and labor, but all have agreed to remain in office until November 20, the date of the elections.

## ITALY'S ATTITUDE TROUBLES AUSTRIA

Austrian Chancellor Is Said to  
Have Yielded at Venice Con-  
ference to Magyar Demands  
Owing to Italian Threats

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Wednesday)—There is some dissatisfaction in British official circles with the conduct and results of the Venice conference. The London Government after the withdrawal by the Tzecho-Slovak Premier, Dr. Edward Benes, of his offer of mediation between Austria and Hungary felt unable to oppose that the Italian Foreign Minister, but it did not actively support the Marquess della Torretta.

Still less did it confer upon him a mandate to act in Great Britain's name. And it further laid down two conditions, namely, first, that the results of the Venice conference should be subject to the approval of the Conference of Ambassadors, and second, that no undue pressure should be brought upon Austria in order to compel her to abandon—otherwise than voluntarily—any of her treaty rights.

The Chancellor, John Schober of Austria, however, now declares that he only yielded to some of the Magyar demands under pressure by the Marquess della Torretta, the pressure, says the Christian Science Monitor's representative is informed, taking the shape of an intimation that unless Austria gave way Italy would withhold all credits and her assent to the suspension of her liens on Austria in respect of reparations. The Italian Foreign Minister also suggested that Rome might in that event not bestow upon the Austrian population in southern Tyrol all the autonomous privileges she had proposed to bestow.

### Views Conflict

Finally the Marquess della Torretta asserted that he was acting as the spokesman of Great Britain and France as well as of Italy. His attitude, in fact, would seem to conflict with that of the British Government on quite a number of points. Moreover, it is feared here that as an outcome of the Venice conference the cordial relations created by Count Storza between Italy and the little entente will be seriously disturbed, and renewed tension between Italy and Jugo-Slavia over Albania and cognate problems accentuated.

The Marquess della Torretta in deference to the extreme Italian Nationalists would appear to be reverting to the policy of Baron Sonnino, that of supporting the Magyar militarists in the hope of securing their eventual alliance against Jugo-Slavia. Such a policy, with the exasperation now prevailing on both sides of the Adriatic, might easily as in 1919 threaten an early Serbo-Italian war.

One of its probable consequences will be a fresh rapprochement between Jugo-Slavia and Greece, which Count Storza's diplomacy had succeeded for the time in preventing. Tzecho opinion, despite Dr. Benes' official congratulations to the Marquess della Torretta, is very bitter against Italy, who is accused of obstructing the disarmament of Hungary and thereby indirectly encouraging the Magyar designs on eastern Slovakia.

Little Entente Opposed  
It is stated in Tzecho-Slovak circles in London that the Venice agreement will meet with opposition from the little entente states. It is a matter of general knowledge that both the Belgrade and Bucharest governments are hostile to Hungary, and have endeavored to compose the differences of opinion that have manifested themselves since Friday. The procedure was practically settled, and at the reassembling of the conference to-night final measures will be taken for the notification of the procedure to Berlin and Warsaw.

The experts have drawn up the text which permits both the territorial division and the economic suggestions to be notified together without violation of the spirit of the Treaty. It is now generally agreed that to divide the industrial basin, without framing at the same time an economic accord, is impossible. The two parts of the solution are inseparable, and officials make it known that the only divergence was about the technical interpretation of the League's report. That divergence is now, as the result of private negotiations, disposed of, and the Upper Silesian problem is on the point of being solved.

### FRANCO-CHINESE LOAN PROSPECTS DWINDLE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris, PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Proposed assistance for the Banque Industrielle de Chine, which collapsed some time ago, is no longer possible.

The financial group which endeavored to save the society which forwarded French financial interests in the Far East has informed the government that it is unable to continue. Chief among this group was the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.

There were difficulties which arose in France, in consequence of banking rivalries, and now the Chinese Government, in view of the delay, refuses to undertake the engagements which were demanded as a guarantee of the emission of a loan. This result is extremely disappointing, both to French financial interests and to those in China who had counted upon the saving of the French bank. Although all hope is not lost there is now, it is recognized, very little chance that a Franco-Chinese loan can be arranged.

## INSURGENCY IN CONGRESS GROWS

Recent Rejections of Administra-  
tion Proposals Mark a Rising  
Tendency Toward Independ-  
ence From Past Dictation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Developments in the House of Representatives indicate that the next session of Congress will witness the inception of a well-organized movement of insurgent elements to strike out boldly for a greater degree of independence from executive and senatorial dictation in matters of legislation.

Already the sentiment of insurgency, manifested in recent rejections of important Administration proposals with regard to the tariff, taxation and funding of the nation's foreign debt, is filling "Old Guard" leaders in the House with dismay. Discouraging it is, too, the "Old Guard" leaders in the Senate, who have been counting upon the House to stand as a bulwark against the powerfully militant group, within their own ranks, who are blocking the Administration at every turn.

Leaders among the insurgent element in the House have been quick to take advantage of the comparatively helpless situation of Senate leaders and the movement in the lower branch of Congress, which heretofore has been gradual, yet deliberate, is now rapidly gaining strength. By taking advantage of the weakness of the Administration forces in the Senate, militant members of the Ways and Means Committee, forced the President and Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, to accept their counter proposal to create a "world war foreign debt commission" instead of vesting absolute authority in the head of the Treasury to negotiate for the funding of the debt.

### Senate Must Accept

It is now conceded that the Senate, too, will have to accept this proposal, much against the will of Boies Penrose (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, chairman of the Finance Committee. That it will be incorporated in the funding bill by the House today there is no doubt. Plans already are under way, engineered by insurgent leaders, to organize for the forthcoming fight on the tariff, in the early part of the next session, in the determination to force acceptance of the principal House proposals. But the annual appropriations bill will prove the chief bone of contention between the Senate and the House. The usual custom of the Senate to mutilate supply bills sent over from the House gave rise to the first real revolt against so-called senatorial dictation when the House conferees last summer scrapped the millions of dollars of increases in the naval appropriation bill.

"With respect to these two distinctly defined movements in the House, the one directed against executive dictation and the other against that of the Senate, the old guard leaders find themselves in a somewhat peculiar situation. Such members as Frank W. Mondell, Representative from Wyoming, the Republican leader and Administration spokesman, are ready supporters of the movement in the House to assert its legislative independence so far as the Senate is concerned. But at the same time they are helping to feed the fires of insurgency against the Administration itself, for the two movements are closely linked.

### Champions of Independence

Another factor that will be an important influence during the next session is the so-called agricultural group. Steps are being taken to assemble the representatives of the agricultural interests of the House into a formidable organization similar to the farm bloc in the Senate. While the agricultural element in the House has generally voted together, it is lacking in that completeness of organization that so distinguishes the same forces in the Senate. Instead of voting regardless of party affiliations, as in the Senate, the House agriculturalists are more inclined to follow the party on most important matters. Yet there have been times when Republican agricultural votes forced changes in the tax and tariff bills to meet their views.

The next session, it is more than likely, will witness the formation of a machine like the farm bloc, combining Democrats as well as Republicans, which will follow a definite course on legislation regardless of the wishes of the Administration or party leaders.

## ARMS COMMITTEE DECLARES PEACE IS MORAL NECESSITY

Group of 100 Men and Women  
Called by Samuel Gompers  
Will Mobilize Public Opinion  
During Course of Conference

SAYINGS OF THE CONFERENCE  
"My ministers will, I know, strive as wholeheartedly as yours to make that Conference a sterling success. May they, in common with yours, do all that practical statesmanship can achieve to perpetuate the comradeship of war in the maintenance of peace."—King George.

"I believe with you that the British and American representatives will cordially cooperate, along with other nations, to bring about such international understandings as will make possible and desirable a reduction of the burden of armament through diminishing possible causes of war."—President Harding.

"A Conference, where great decisions are necessary—decisions of world-wide importance—demands among its constituent members men of daring, even men who are prepared to make decisions in advance of public opinion."—Sir William Howell Davies.

"It also must destroy militarism, for unless this Conference achieves the obliteration of militarism as a ruling power in governments it will have failed its purpose."—Charles W. Elliot.

"There is really no reason whatever for any divergence between the British and American policy as regards China and the possible action of Japan there."—Lord Bryce.

"It is not necessary to impose by force of arms a decision of any general character or of a specific character, but to arouse the consciousness and spirit of justice and freedom and of humanity, that no nation can stand before the world convicted of perfidy in the movement of international brotherhood and international peace."—Samuel Gompers.

"With regard to Japan he said that the one thing which that nation apprehends today is the national consciousness of China."—Dr. Toshi Hsieh.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The committee of 100 men and women, called by Samuel Gompers to meet in Washington to decide upon a definite policy to be maintained in connection with the movement for international limitation of armament, decided to call themselves The General Committee for the Limitation of Armament, and adopted a declaration and adjourned yesterday to meet at the call of the governing board, the probability being that a session will be held at about the date of the convening of the Conference called by President Harding.

The declaration reported by the committee on resolutions and unanimously adopted was as follows:

"The International Conference on Limitation of Armament, public problems and the control of new agencies of warfare, called by the President of the United States, presents an opportunity for effective mobilization of world-wide public opinion in behalf of peace based upon international justice. To this end a committee of men and women have banded themselves together, to aid in crystallizing public opinion on the great issues before the Conference and to concentrate and focus this opinion in fullest harmony with the call of the President of the United States in a manner that will be helpful.

"This committee believes that such an association of individuals can cooperate with all similar movements in this country and abroad in forwarding the solution of international problems involved.

### Lone Action Impossible

"It is not our purpose to attempt to suggest definite proposals to end war. This heavy responsibility rests on the appointed representatives of our own and other governments.

"But we believe that a few general principles are accepted as self-evident by a great majority of our fellow countrymen, and that it may be helpful to restate them at this time.

"The United States, alone and single-handed, cannot best serve the great cause of peace by disarming. Even if such solitary disarmament were possible to a limited extent it would only lessen our power to stand for freedom and to protect democracy throughout the world. Disarmament can be made effective only by international agreement.

"Great armies and navies are not the chief cause of war. Frightful as is the burden they put upon the peoples of the earth, a great world war is infinitely worse. Great armaments are not the only means of destruction. Terrible as will be the devastation of the world by its armies and navies, the poison gases and deadly chemical compounds now being discovered in the secret laboratories of many nations, even those which may have a peace-time use, may annihilate civilization in the next war. Against such destruction no disarmament agreements can protect us.

"The limitation of armament is a good thing in itself. It will save the great nations of the world from

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threatened financial collapse. It is a long step forward, but it is not peace. "The causes of war lie far deeper. The awful madness of war is rooted in economic necessities and greed, in paralyzing fear of unprovoked attack, in ancient wrongs not yet righted.

"The agenda of the coming international conference gives us reason to believe that, together with the limitation of armament, some of the causes of war will be considered.

"It is in this hope and in support of our American representatives that we submit on behalf of ourselves and of the millions of men and women in the United States the following confession of faith:

"We pronounce to the world our deep and abiding faith in democracy, and therefore in peace.

#### Faith in Democracy

"We proclaim to the world a faith that has not been dampened or smothered by past official lassitude or diplomatic delay and evasion.

"We demand international peace.

"We demand an official policy which shall lead the nations of the world into the thinking of peace, the building of peace, the will to have peace. "Is a world, organized democratically, to confess its inability to use the machinery of democracy? We declare to the world our faith that the machinery of democracy is sufficient, that it must be sufficient and that our statesmen must not be permitted to invest democracy with the ancient traditions, fears, superstitions, mechanisms and economic maladjustments of autocracy.

"Peace with the world of today is more than an economic necessity; it is a spiritual necessity, a moral necessity, a necessity that conforms to a world that has reached that stage where democratic government is possible and where fearless recognition of truth is possible.

"International peace is practical, not because the world in its depression and anguish wishes peace, but because the world is capable of peace."

The committee on exhibits, after a joint session with the committee on information and publications, presented the following resolution:

"Inasmuch as we believe that among the essentials to the success of the movement for world peace and reduction of armament are the thorough utilization of all available means for graphic presentation of the facts of war, its horrors, its costs, and its folly, it is resolved that the ways and means committee be asked to provide not less than \$25,000 for such graphic presentation by means of exhibits, moving pictures, cyclodramas and spectacles, all to be entered at first in an exhibition in Washington to be operated as far as possible on a self-sustaining basis." A number of gifts, including one for \$1000, were made yesterday.

#### Japan's Foreign Policy

##### Economic Distribution of Population Said to Be Governing Factor

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Wednesday)—

The case for public sessions at the Washington Conference receives support, qualified by certain reservations, from Lord Islington, former parliamentary Undersecretary of State for the Colonies and India, and former Governor of New Zealand. Interviewed by The Christian Science Monitor's representative, Lord Islington expressed himself as strongly in favor of public sessions, qualified to this extent, that the Conference should retain the power to hold sittings in private when in its judgment the subject is one where publicity might cause misunderstanding and therefore might be injurious to international harmony.

In Lord Islington's opinion the rule should be that meetings in public should prevail, but that in certain cases should only be held when it can be shown that publicity would lead to misunderstanding and discord outside. This rule has been practiced on several public inquiries over which Lord Islington has presided, and which have dealt with questions of great political delicacy and racial prejudice, both in India and Africa.

##### Economic Conference Needed

His Lordship has invariably found it on the whole a practice that presents the least objection, though it is admittedly imperfect. In discussions, such as those to be held at Washington, where the interests of the whole world are concerned, the case for publicity as the rule and not the exception appears to him to be irresistible. The disastrous results already accruing from the private discussions and decisions at the Peace Conference at Versailles appear to his Lordship to confirm beyond doubt his opinion in this respect.

There ought to be an economic conference to deal with the urgent financial and economic situation now prevailing throughout the whole world as a preliminary to the discussions on the Far Eastern and armament questions, Lord Islington feels, on the ground that economic considerations cannot be detached from the desire for a limitation of armament, and that the opportunity afforded by the simultaneous presence in Washington of the delegates of so many countries ought not to be missed.

Indeed if these world-wide economic problems remain unsolved, and the delegates proceed to agree to schemes for the limitation of armament, without due regard to these factors, such arrangements will be ineffective, for they will not stand in the face of public opinion and the force of circumstances. The world's economic situation, Lord Islington holds, should receive precedence on the agenda, and experts, who understand the present-day problems in industry, should accompany the official delegates.

##### A Cardinal Point

Apart from a revival of the world's trade, there is another economic ques-

tion of first rate importance, namely, what to do with the surplus population of Japan. It would be a fatal thing, in Lord Islington's opinion, if the Conference were to justify early the fears of the Japanese that the opportunity would be taken to arraign the whole conduct of Japanese policy during the last seven years. On the other hand if the governments could convince the Japanese that the necessity for an outlet for their population would be accepted as a cardinal point in the discussions, the Far Eastern question would be a long way toward a settlement that would pave the way for the limitation of armament.

Without venturing to say where was the most suitable territory for Japanese colonization, His Lordship went so far as to point out that if national needs were satisfied on the mainland, American fear, that had prevented the Japanese effort being fully thrown into the struggle against Bolshevism in the early days in Eastern Siberia and British apprehensions that the sanctity of the "White Australia" policy would be violated, would largely disappear.

With regard to Australia, which has an area of nearly 3,000,000 square miles and a population of just over 5,000,000 as compared with Japan's 261,000 square miles and a population of 76,000,000, and England, Scotland and Wales with a combined area of 83,745 square miles and a population of 42,767,000, Lord Islington has held, ever since he became Governor of New Zealand, that Australia and New Zealand need settlers of the right type, not only to justify the "White" policy but also to insure its success.

#### Similarity of Problems

This is an important aspect of the Pacific problem, which is as important to the United Kingdom as to the British countries overseas and to Japan. The war, Lord Islington points out, has brought about a readjustment of the world's trade. Even before 1914, Great Britain was supporting an artificially large population by virtue of the fact that it held a leading position as the manufacturer of goods which the world needed, as a carrier of sea-borne trade and as a source of much raw material.

Now the situation is altered, and with the export trade at a standstill, this highly industrial country finds itself in the position of having to readjust its population, since it is unable by the stroke of a pen to bring about a reversal of things to the place where they stood before 1914.

Summing up, Lord Islington stated that Great Britain was faced with the same problem as Japan namely, the proper economic distribution of her population, and she realized therefore all the more easily how Japan felt in the matter and how strongly her impulse to expand influenced her foreign policy. This impulse, His Lordship insisted, was the crux of the Japanese problem in the Far East.

#### Mr. Briand for Peace

##### Improving American-Japanese Relations Will Be France's Aim

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris PARIS, France (Wednesday)—

Aristide Briand today on leaving the Chamber of Deputies met American journalists at a luncheon and pronounced a remarkable discourse, declaring that the whole efforts of France under his ministry were directed toward true peace. Such would be the whole meaning of his attendance at Washington.

In measured terms he deprecated all policies which might be provocative of conflict, and pronounced unmistakably for a specific French policy of pacification. So far as the influence of France is effective at Washington, it will be thrown entirely on the side of the improving American-Japanese relations.

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—(By The Associated Press)—Aristide Briand went before the Chamber of Deputies yesterday and made it clear that his policy must be the support of the strong approval of the deputies if he was to represent France at the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armament. If France desired a policy of force, the Premier declared, the representatives of the country must say so. He would, however, decline to associate himself with such a policy.

The Chamber discussed four of the 16 interpellations on the government's foreign policy. Mr. Briand showed himself ready to argue the points made by the speakers, rising frequently to contradict or correct statements made. In one of these interruptions he said:

"There are two policies between which a choice must be made. There is the policy of isolation and force, which certain people vaunt, and which can be upheld and can be defended; but the representatives of the country must say so. I am to leave for Washington, but I will not leave unless the great majority of this assembly approves my policy; it will also in justice inform the country to what burdens it exposes itself in following a policy of force."

Later the Premier again emphasized the same point, saying: "France is strong. The policy advocated by certain members of the Chamber can be followed, but it will be without me, for I judge it to be catastrophe for my country."

These words came during an exchange with Andrew Tardieu, who charged Mr. Briand with giving instructions to the Commission on Reparations when the German debt was being calculated. The Premier declared this to be false. Mr. Tardieu later said that Louis Loucheur, Minister of the Liberated Regions, had recognized that the government gave instructions to the commission. Mr. Briand then denied in the most formal way that the government had done such a thing.

Mr. Marguier recited in detail what he said were the conditions under which President Harding issued the

invitations to the Conference, adding that the question of disarmament then was foremost. Extreme nervousness was shown, he said, notably by Japan, and the program of the Conference was modified.

#### Open Session Agitated

Final Attempt Afoot to Change Administration Plans for Secrecy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Renewal of the agitation in the United States Senate for open sessions of the Conference on Limitation of Armament and on the Far Eastern and Pacific Problems, is expected before the delegates convene here on November 11.

It was indicated yesterday that the elements in the Senate, which believe that open sessions offer the only guarantee of public sentiment exercising an important influence on the deliberations of the powers, will make a last drive to put the Senate on record in favor of open sessions.

Republican leaders of the Senate and spokesmen of the Administration in general are dependent upon to use all their power to prevent the renewal of the agitation for a wide open session as the delegates are gathering.

In this policy they are known to be following the views of President Harding, who is credited with being averse to further efforts on the part of the Senate to force the hand of the Administration in a matter which, it is stated, is for all the powers and not for the United States alone to decide on.

While the President and his lieutenants in the Senate are averse to any resolution bearing on open or closed sessions being adopted or even agitated on the floor, it is indicated that an effort will be made within the next days to bring up the resolution introduced some time ago by B. P. Harrison (D.), Senator from Mississippi, and which was at that time withdrawn after H. C. Lodge, majority leader of the Senate, and one of the American delegates, had made a speech in opposition to the proposal. At that time Senator Harrison declared that he would seek another opportunity for putting the Senate on record on the matter. It is expected that if the resolution is permitted to come up for discussion, William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, will lead the group that favors open sessions and the elimination of secrecy from the deliberations of the Conference.

Senator Borah and those who take his view have refused to accept the plea that complete publicity at all stages of the proceedings of the Conference would interfere with the might possibly hinder negotiations in the making. They believe that the powers have really nothing to fear from the peoples represented, knowing the attitude of their delegates on the various issues that come up.

Furthermore, they refuse to accept the view that the making public of the decisions when they are arrived at and a fait accompli is a sufficient guarantee that the world will know what is really going on. What Mr. Borah is seeking to mobilize public opinion as a leverage on the powers gathered in conference and as the sine qua non of a successful issue of the gathering.

While it is to be expected that the Republican rank and file will support Majority Leader Lodge in trying to down an agitation for open sessions of the Conference, it is taken for granted that Senator Borah and some of his companions in arms are not amenable to Administration pressure. Hence the probability that they will continue the rôle of irreconcilable and insurgent, as he has done in the past.

That he will, however, succeed in putting the Senate on record in favor of open sessions is not expected by those in touch with the Administration; but after all, any appeal made on the matter is not so much to the Senate as it is part of the campaign to mobilize public sentiment.

#### Japanese Favor Agreement

##### Delegates to Washington Conference Commend America's Purpose

SAN FRANCISCO, California—A part of the Japanese Government's delegation to the Limitation of Armament Conference in Washington which has arrived here includes Vice-Admiral K. Kato, Maj.-Gen. K. Tanaka, and I. Gomyo, Secretary of the Foreign Office. The delegation was met by city, army and navy officials and was entertained at dinner by Rear Admiral Halestead, commanding the Twelfth Naval District.

"I am glad that this Conference is to be held in America, where you have arrived at a point of people's diplomacy," Admiral Kato said upon the arrival of the party. "Whatever the governments may do will be of no effect unless supported by the people. The earnestness of the Japanese cannot be surpassed by the earnestness of any other nation in regard to this Conference. While traveling through America and Europe recently I was impressed with the necessity of establishing some agency that would clear away misunderstandings. International differences seem to be derived from mere misunderstandings."

"When I returned to Japan I advocated privately that some sort of conference of the nations should be held in order to clear away these misunderstandings. I believe that the people of all nations are behind the Washington project. It may be too Utopian to hope that the objectives of the Conference will be the absolute preven-

tion of all wars, but it should be uppermost in the minds of all those taking part that through the agencies of this Conference the greatest strides possible may be taken toward that new goal. Every effort should be made to make it impossible for any nation to resort to arms for the advancement of its ambitions.

"While it is as yet impossible to see the general trend of the world, Japan, the United States, and Great Britain, facing each other across the great Atlantic and Pacific oceans, should utilize the natural advantages of these island domains and possessions and ocean highways, not for purposes of war and hostilities, but for the advancement of free communication and the interchange of the fruits of their civilization.

"In advancing toward this new ideal, may it not be said that one of the first steps possible for the leading nations of the world is to reaffirm the acknowledged principle that all armaments should be based upon the bare necessities of safety only. If this principle could be thoroughly digested by the different nations, the ultimate success of the Conference is definitely assured."

#### General Tanaka said:

"The end of the world war found the nations in a far worse condition than the world has ever been found at any other time. There was great need, therefore, for a conference of this nature."

Telegram from Secretary of State Hughes was received by Mayor Rolph, asking that cordiality be shown to the Japanese delegates. The message read in part:

"I am most desirous that the representatives of all nations participating in the Conference should receive most cordial welcome on reaching this country, reflecting the friendly sentiment of our people toward them. I would, therefore, be grateful for any courtesy and assistance to this end that you may extend to the Japanese delegates in cooperation with the commandant of the ninth army corps."

#### End of War Possible

##### Missionary Society Offers an Agreement Will Win Cause

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Providence News Office PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—

The end of war is not impossible of attaining when it is considered that such reforms as the abolition of slavery, gaining of the right of women to vote and prohibition have been wrought without such powerful forces as world powers to help. Mrs. George O. Robinson, national vice-president of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, stated in an address here.

"If the great powers invited to the Washington Conference can come to an agreement on the limitation of armament," said Mrs. Robinson, "the cause is won. There is no nation that could withstand the concerted action of these great powers."

"Thoughtful people of the world are asking 'Why should there be another war?' In our own country—a country suffering less from the late war than any of the Allies except Japan—men and women want to know why our legislators cannot carry out the wishes of their constituents. People as a whole have a bitter hatred of war. Why does not the church give its people an opportunity to express themselves. Let us make known what we feel, think and believe about war and its frightful waste."

Mrs. Robinson advocated unity of action on the part of the Christian churches—a Sunday on which the churches should give expression to their views on disarmament. "Concerted action on the part of the church," she said, "will convince the world that it is impragmatically founded on the Ten Commandments, the Golden Rule and the teachings of Christ."

#### Final Action Is Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—

Trustees of the Indiana W. C. T. U. have passed a resolution directing local unions throughout the State to write or telegraph President Harding and Indiana congressmen to use all possible influence to have the disarmament Conference at Washington remain in session until some definite plans are made for the disarmament of the nations. Local unions are directed also to hold public services in churches on Armistice Day in accordance with plans of the national W. C. T. U.

#### PLANS FOR NEXT

##### PRESS CONGRESS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Hawaii HONOLULU, Hawaii—

Invitations for the next Press Congress of the World have already been received from Brazil, Japan and Oklahoma. It has been informally agreed to nominate Walter Williams for a second term as president, and James Wright Brown, owner of the Editor and Publisher, and Frank P. Glass of Birmingham, Alabama, as vice-presidents to represent the United States.

A resolution was presented urging the Press Congress to place itself on record as favoring the cheapening, extension and improvement of telegraphic facilities for general exchange news and press comments in the interest of world amity, and to promote a better international understanding and sympathy. Delegates were asked to pledge themselves to work in their own countries for lower rates for press messages, whether sent by wireless, cable or telegraph. It was declared that the need of the press today is not paid propaganda but a regular flow of news, free alike from bias and restriction. It was further pointed out that in dealing with events of international importance, the abbreviated cable message is useless for purposes of journalism, and that verbal accuracy is absolutely essential when the question at issue involves such matters

## END TO ARMAMENT URGED AS ESSENTIAL

### Official of Foreign Policy Association of Massachusetts Believes Peace of World Depends Upon Taking of Radical Step

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office BOSTON, Massachusetts—

Urging complete disarmament as a step that would result in peace throughout the world, Robert H. Gardiner, treasurer of the Foreign Policy Association of Massachusetts, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, discusses the opportunities which face the coming conference on the limitation of armaments.

"As long as the world contemplates without horror the possibility of war," says Mr. Gardiner, "the chief desire of each nation will be to prepare itself to crush its neighbors. The strongest nations will plan to make themselves stronger than any combination, for even international alliances, which ought to be partial steps toward peace and good will, will provoke other nations to arm themselves to destroy every possible combination. The weaker nations will exhaust themselves to be ready, not only to overwhelm their equals or to be as dangerous to peace as those slightly stronger, but to defend themselves, if possible, against the greed of the strongest. And, as the nations are more closely interlaced, as trade grows more worldwide and means of communication more easy and convenient, a quarrel between the two smallest neighbors may again involve the whole world. Till 1914, America, North and South, thought itself free from European complications. We have seen that war anywhere in the world may drag us into the carnage."

"And preparedness leads almost inevitably to war. As long as a nation is too weak to fight, it will follow any path of conference and conciliation. If it is prepared, it soon loses patience with the slow, but permanently effective, methods of negotiation, and issues an ultimatum, always a challenge to fight and an insult to the challenged nation which, until the Sermon on the Mount is recognized as the fundamental law of civilization, the insulted nation feels bound to resent in order to preserve the respect of itself and the world. When the world is truly civilized and Christianized, it will see that the nations can preserve and deserve the respect of themselves and their neighbors only by following the ways of righteousness and consideration of others and not by the brute force of wholesale murder."

"Agghast at the horrors of the new methods of murder, not only of armed soldiers who had risked their lives against one another, but of helpless women and babies, we were eager, three or four years ago, to put a final end to war. That is now, for the most part, forgotten, and we hear, without a shudder, if not with horrid complacency, of new gases with which one man can destroy, in a moment, the whole population of the largest city. We are filled with a confidence, serene and self-complacent, but which ought to overwhelm us with horror, that our own country is at least keeping pace with the others in inventing new and more wholesale agencies of destruction. A few days ago, I heard one of the speakers in a public debate boast that the United States had, after its entry into the war, invented more and deadlier methods than any other country."

"Thousands of the ablest research chemists are hard at work discovering new agencies of slaughter. Thousands of able men, soldiers, sailors, mechanics, administrators, are studying how to use those new agencies. If all that talent and zeal and industry could be diverted to the effort to help, not to destroy, mankind, we should go far toward solving the problems of disease and poverty, of strifes between classes and individuals, and happiness and prosperity would be spread throughout the world."

"Diplomacy is still in the shackles of tradition and therefore regards complete and universal disarmament as impracticable. It has no comprehension of the fact that as religion and civilization slowly advance humanity has a clearer vision of peace and righteousness and love, and is more and more ready to respond to their appeal. Limited disarmament is futile. It leaves untouched the possibilities of war, for vast armies and huge navies are no longer needed. The few aeroplanes and submarines which each nation will retain can be equipped overnight, if they are not always kept ready, for immediate murder."

"If the Washington Conference will declare that war shall be no more and that each nation shall do unto its neighbors as it would do unto itself and that the so-called civilized countries shall cease to exploit, for their selfish advantage, those we call semi-civilized or barbarous, peace will reign throughout the world and true civilization will expand by leaps and bounds."

INSURANCE COMPANIES FINED JACKSON, Mississippi—V. J. Stricker, chancellor, yesterday issued a decree in the Hinds County chancery court imposing fines aggregating nearly \$9,500,000 on fire-insurance companies formerly doing business in this State. Thirty-three companies were fined \$195,875 each. Others were fined from \$1000 upwards.

#### THEATRICAL

##### NEW YORK

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## NEWS SUMMARY

How Great Britain proposes to deal with unemployment and trade depression was explained by Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons. Former service men are to be assisted under a scheme of settlement in the dominions and relief works increased. The export credit scheme, by which the exporting trader takes the risk and the government shares it, is to be developed, but he declared before the situation can assume a brighter aspect the cost of production must be reduced.

When the Venice agreement was reached it was thought that the Burgenland problem had been definitely settled. The contrary appears to be the case. Exception is taken to the decision by the Austrian Chancellor, who declares that he yielded to the Magyars only under threat of Italy that all credits would be withheld unless he surrendered on certain points. Italy, it is averred, is supporting Magyar militarists in the hope of securing an alliance against Jugo-Slavia. Dissatisfaction is expressed in British official circles at the proceedings and the agreement is not likely to have a smooth passage when it comes before the Supreme Council.

As a result of private negotiations the points of dispute in the proposed settlement of the Upper Silesian question have been removed. The Conference of Ambassadors in Paris are in general accord, the fact having come to be recognized that to divide the industrial basin without, at the same time, framing economic safeguards would result in an impossible situation. Final measures are to be taken immediately for the notification of the procedure to Berlin and Warsaw.

Interviewed on the coming Washington Conference, Lord Islington declared he was of opinion that there ought to be an economic conference as a preliminary to the discussions regarding the Far East and the limitation of armament. He said economic considerations could not be detached from the other problems and the opportunity afforded by the presence of representatives of so many countries ought not to be missed. He favored open sessions with certain reservations and spoke sympathetically of Japan's need for an outlet for her surplus population.

The committee of 100 men and women called together by Samuel Gompers to decide upon a policy to be maintained in connection with the movement for the reduction of armament, issued a declaration of faith yesterday. They declared their intention of cooperating with the government and of focusing public opinion on certain fundamental principles. Among these was the ability of a world "democratically organized," to bring peace. Peace was declared a moral necessity as well as an economic necessity. The committee will next meet at the convening of the Washington Conference.

Appropos of the inquiry into the Federal Reserve Board's alleged waste, John Skelton Williams, former Comptroller of the Currency, has specified in a letter some of the apparently unnecessary salary rises to the force of the New York bank. He points out that extravagance with the people's money is doubly inexcusable at this time, when the greatest economy is necessary.

Oscar Underwood, Senator from Alabama and leader of the Democrats in the Upper House of Congress, vigorously attacked the Administration's tariff bill, yesterday, declaring that it was the worst measure of its kind ever to come before the Legislature. The bill is so confusing that only an expert can understand it, he declared. The American valuation plan he particularly denounced, which in some cases would mean a 100 per cent tariff, he said.

President Harding, speaking at Yorktown, Virginia, yesterday, commended the unity of English-speaking peoples in the preservation of civilization, and traced the progress of those peoples concurrently with the continued era of peace between Britain and America.

There is a growing belief in Washington that the railroad crisis will pass without coming to a definite strike. The confidence that the Administration has expressed in the Railroad Labor Board is felt to have convinced both parties to the controversy that this legally constituted tribunal cannot be ignored. Wage and freight rate reductions are believed to be inevitable. It is shown that the wages of railroad labor have greatly increased since government control.

The insurgent element in Congress has reached such proportions that the next session is expected to mark the inception of a strong movement to break away from dictation by the Administration. Matters of the tariff, taxes and debt funding, have emphasized unmistakably this trend toward rejection of the conservative leadership.

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## SESSION OPENS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

### Legislation Forecasted Includes Aid to Municipalities and Construction of Highway to Alberta

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office VICTORIA, British Columbia—A slim docket of legislation is forecasted in the speech from the Throne, with which W. C. Nickol, the Lieutenant-Governor, opened the autumn session of the British Columbia Legislature here on Tuesday. The session is a special one being held to provide financial relief for the municipalities which have found their sources of revenue too limited.

In the legislation forecasted there is a promise of an extension of their sources of revenue. Further legislation promised is that to connect up the links of a trans-provincial highway, which for the first time will give road connection through the Province from the Pacific Ocean to the confines of Alberta. Hitherto motorists intending to cross the Province to Alberta have been forced to make a detour through American territory.

There are to be minor amendments to the Government Liquor Act, those in contemplation making more drastic restrictions on the ability of tourists to obtain drink in the Province. Amendments to the Taxation Act are promised with a view to apportioning more equitably the burden of taxation on all classes of property and persons.

The session promises to be unusually interesting as, owing to the defection of D. Whiteside, the member for New Westminster, from the ranks of supporters of the ministry, the government's majority in the Legislature has been reduced to two. The Opposition, however, entertains no hope of bringing about its defeat on any vital issue, as in most cases the majority of the independent members, of whom there are seven, is found voting with the Administration.

A motion to provide for the public sale of beer, in amplification of the privileges accorded by the liquor act, will be introduced by a private member, but the temper of the Legislature on this subject, as shown at the last session, is believed to have undergone no change, and that any such motion is doomed to defeat. There is more likely to be tightening up on the provisions of the liquor law than any attempt at promoting greater facilities for its use.

## VATICAN EXCHANGES MESSAGES WITH KING

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Wednesday)—

An exchange of telegrams has taken place between Pope Benedict and the King, the former rejoicing at the resumption of Anglo-Italian negotiations and praying that His Majesty may be granted "the great joy and imperishable glory of bringing to an end the age-long dissension."

In the King's acknowledgment of the Pope's message he states: "With all my heart I join in your prayer that the conference now sitting in London may achieve a permanent settlement of the troubles in Ireland and may initiate a new era of peace and happiness for my people."

## DRAMA FOR OREGON SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Portland News Office PORTLAND, Oregon—

In line with its policy of keeping closely in touch with the needs of the public schools, the State of Oregon Normal School at Monmouth has established a course of dramatic art which will prepare teachers not only for coaching plays in grammar and high schools, but will enable them to take charge of community dramatic work. In the preparation of the plays given, the students do all the work of playing, coaching and managing.

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Through the window,  
Through the window  
Of the world,  
Over city, over sea,  
Down the river, flowing free  
Toward its meeting with the sea,  
I am looking  
Through the window  
Of the world.

#### Roads in Holland

One cannot travel for long in Holland without becoming aware that the roads are kept in excellent condition, a delight to motorists, cyclists and pedestrians. Raised in the center, these roads are there overland with level pathways of brick. From thence they slope downward and outward. With the increase of motor traffic during recent years, this system of road-building is to be changed for what is considered to be a better method, but even now traveling in a car moving at full speed, the motion is as nearly perfect as could be desired. Apart from the main roads there is a wonderful system of roads and pathways for the cyclist.

The flat nature of most of the country makes cycling a natural and easy mode of traveling. Every one in Holland cycles and, thanks to the enterprise of the Dutch Cycling Club, every one can cycle everywhere. In the Guelderland and the country bordering it are great stretches of heathland, and over miles of this often wooded moorland one can ride in almost every direction on fine sandy paths cut across the heath and through the woods. These paths are kept in good condition by the cycling club of which anyone may become a member. It is amusing and interesting to watch a whole party of cyclists threading its way in single file through the midst of a wood—passing round and about and through the trees and undergrowth, with the greatest ease.

#### The First American Post

It has been proposed that the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of the American postal service be commemorated with a special stamp illustrative of the first postal rider. Also that the city fathers of New York send a message by post rider to the city fathers of Boston.

On January 22, 1673, the first post rider left New York over the Boston Post Road, then consisting largely of Indian trails through the forests, on a 250-mile ride to Boston. He carried a pouched letter from Governor Lovelace of New York to Governor Winthrop of Massachusetts. This letter outlined a plan to unite the two colonies in closer amity by a regular mail service. It took the rider two weeks to make the journey, and by returning at once he was able to get back with Governor Winthrop's compliments in a month.

Such was the beginning of regular mail service by white men on this continent, though the Aztecs for centuries had maintained much swifter mail and parcel post service by means of fleet runners in relays. It was not until Thomas Jefferson was Secretary of State, 119 years after the first post letter was delivered to the Governor of Massachusetts, that the use of men and horses in relays was adopted. This plan reduced the time in transit between New York and Boston to two days and a half, almost as long as a day as it now requires to send a letter to San Francisco. The cost was six times as great. There were no postage stamps. The person who received a letter paid for it in cash according to the distance it had traveled. And there were no envelopes. Letters were simply folded and the corners held together with sealing wax, and the address was written on the outside of the letter.

#### Wild Street Houses Condemned

There was something of the Cad under the palm tree in the Bow Street magistrate's settlement of an application by the London County Council recently. The council's representative claimed an order closing forthwith two sixteenth century houses in Wild Street off Drury Lane, and, this being hard by the court, the magistrate adjourned, took the expert witness with him round the corner, satisfied himself that the property was in immediate danger of collapse, and made the order. A police sergeant executed it without delay, the numerous occupants (for the old houses were let in tenements) were transferred to the parish workhouse, and the doors were sealed.

So passes a link with Elizabethan London, for the houses were believed to date from just before the year of the Armada. They lay in a region which has its fame, mostly of an opprobrious kind, in the seventeenth and eighteenth century literature, and even later, but changes in the locality have taken much point from the satiric references in "The Beggar's Opera" or Dickens' terrific picture of "Tom All Alone's." A few of the names, like Whetstone Park, remain on the corners of the transformed streets, but the very site of several

once notorious places is unknown to the present generation. The houses just closed were in a group remaining from the so-called "Smashers' Island," a name scarcely needing explanation, when it is remembered that the happiest hunting ground of the cutpurse was in the theater crowds round Drury Lane or the Royal Opera. The alleys, courts and passages, the dark stairways and shuttered windows, made the "island" a haunt of many who required some retreat in which the hue and cry might lose its way.

#### Community Dishwashing

A builder in Denver is installing in his newest apartment house a service which is nothing short of revolutionary. He is putting a dish-washing machine in the basement. It will be operated by a man. All that women tenants will have to do is to pile their dishes into baskets, set them on the dumb-waiter, and take them off, when they come up, clean.

This ideal landlord declares that, in view of the shortage of domestic help, he is trying to make housekeeping easy and pleasant for housewives. He plans to have a delicatessen store in the basement, from which meals can be sent to apartments by the dumb-waiter. In connection with this service the idea occurred to him, that even if a woman preferred to cook her own dinner, she would like to have her dishes washed.

What a change from days not long past when man was in the habit of telling woman to "go home and wash the dishes!" Now he takes the dishes right out of the home and washes them for her.

Housekeepers in separate homes will soon demand similar service. The establishment of "dish laundries" may be the next step in adjusting home life to modern conditions.

#### EARLY AMERICAN DYES

While American-made dyes are being tested, and compared with the longer-established products of European manufacture, it is interesting to recall the durability of colors used by the American Indians, centuries before there was any possibility of European competition. Indian rugs, baskets and pottery testify to the permanence of the red man's dyes.

Color meant almost as much as form to the primitive craftsman, and the ingenuity displayed in making dyes of lasting quality is almost as great as that shown in the manufacture of material and in the use of decorative symbols. While the Indian had not the great variety of shades known to civilized artists, he knew how to use the primary colors with excellent effect, and he appropriated skillfully the natural tints of his materials. Modern students of design are only beginning to realize the beauty and significance of this early American artistry, the honesty and strength of the products. A current flair for the primitively picturesque has brought into many fashionable costumes patterns and color combinations of Indian origin.

But to the Indian workman it was much more than a passing fad. For basketry many roots and grasses were used in their natural shades. Squaw grass is white but may be made yellow by soaking it in water, and it becomes a rich brown if hot water is used. Stems of maiden-hair fern hold their natural black in basketry.

The Indian loved coral, turquoise, and silver, and often added shells or beads to accent a woven design. The bead-work of many tribes is, of course, famous, and feathers often figured effectively.

Wild berries, leaves and twigs of sumac, and ocher, pison gum, juniper ashes, golden rod, rock salt, roots of mountain mahogany, and black elder bark are a few of the ingredients which boiled and bubbled in the Indian dyer's caldron and, in proper combinations, produced the yellows, reds, and blacks of the famous Navaho blankets. Old gold, canary, olive green, and other modifications were common. And these colors mellowed to dull shades and produced a richness not possible with the cheap aniline dyes introduced by white men.

Beside an open fire in some rocky cavern the Navaho squaw presided over her dye pot with picturesque skill. Her instinct for the beautiful led her to take great care in order that she might express it through the colors she created. The gold of the desert, the wind, the flowers, the sky spoke through her colorful designing.

"With all around me beautiful, may I walk," is the chorus of one of the Indian chants that were a spontaneous expression of daily experience. Such a song reveals the true artist soul which led the craftsman to beautify squaw dresses, moccasins, bows, meal bowls, saddles, belts, head-bands—all the simple things of everyday use. And as these articles were subjected to the weather continually and given the hardest wear it was necessary to discover lasting colors if the craftsman's accomplishments were to endure.

So it is not at all unusual to find blankets that have been in constant use for fifty or a hundred years as saddlecloths, water bags, or overcoats displaying their rich coloring as brilliantly as when they left the loom. A genuine Navaho blanket will hold water and in desert marches is often forced to this use. Pottery buried for centuries in sand-baked ruins keeps its mellow shades, or it may be exposed in the hottest of sun without fading. Baskets are wet and dry, hot and cold, without their incisively colored designs ever "running" or the baskets themselves losing their contour.

The Indian loved his color and was willing to take time and care to perfect it. He made his dyes to use, not to sell.

#### LONDON CITY VANES

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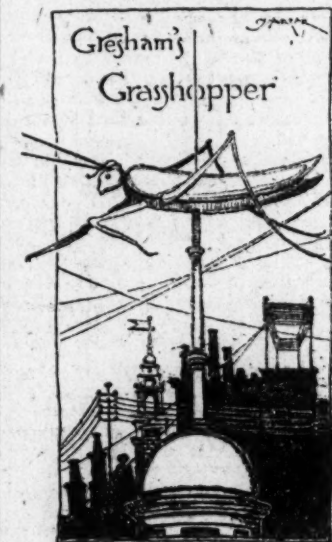
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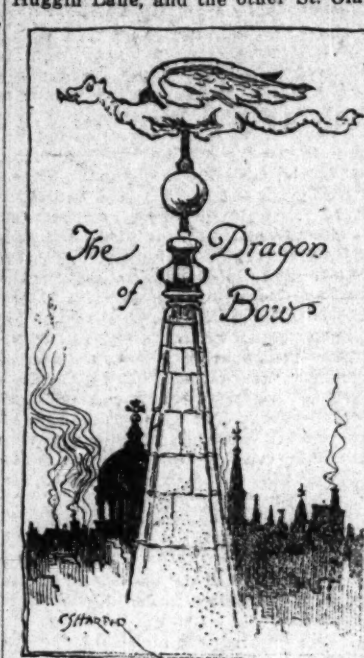
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Jewry, whose tower survives and bears the gilded ship vane which once belonged to Wren's charming little church of St. Mildred-in-the-Poultry. This little building, on which that great architect lavished much care, was sold for the sake of its valuable site, in 1875. The stones of it were bought at auction by Lewis Fytche, F. S. A., and taken down to Lincolnshire, where



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he intended to rebuild the church in his park at Thorpe Hall, near Louth. But the work was never done, and the stones seem to have disappeared.

The four vanes on the White Tower of the Tower of London each bear the St. George's Cross. Away in the south, across the river, you may see in fine weather that curious church tower of St. John, Horselydown; one of those queer eighteenth-century churches which seem to have been the especial feature of that rather pagan era. The steeple is in the form of an immense fluted classical column. It is the sole architectural feature in all the depressing region of Bermondsey and Spa Road; a district of mean streets and little drab houses, intensely respectable but dull. But although a feature, it is at the same time an architectural freak, this column supporting nothing in the way of a building. It just forms the basis for a festooned plinth supporting a great gilt weather-vane in the shape of a comet.

A little way west of the city, you see the curious vane of the Inner Temple Hall and Library. It is in the form of that winged Pegasus which is the badge of that home of lawyers; that winged horse of classic fancy associated rather with poetry than with the law.

Across Holborn, in that other hive of legal activities, Gray's Inn, the hall of that "Honorable Society," as humorously they style themselves, is created with a vane like a banner, with what looks like some tutelary imp perched on the top. It is a griffin, the crest of the Inn.

London outside the City lacks the queer fancies of that center in the matter of vanes; and when you have passed into the Strand, or by the Church of St. Clement Dances, almost the last has been seen of them. But there, on that steeple, is glimpsed the vane with St. Clement's badge, the anchor, pierced through it. There seems to be only one other interesting vane of unusual design in all London and that is up-river at that dignified residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lambeth Palace, opposite the Houses of Parliament. It is the ancient wrought-iron vane, crested with a Bishop's mitre, which gives a decorative finish to the lantern over the roof of Juxon's library building.

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#### UNCLE JACK'S BIRDS

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## UNITY THE POWER OF CIVILIZATION

President Harding at Yorktown, Virginia, Commends the Common Aims of Britain and America—Hails Era of Peace

YORKTOWN, Virginia.—A doctrine of enduring friendship between the United States and Great Britain was pronounced by President Harding yesterday at a ceremony commemorating the final surrender of the British expeditionary forces here to the Revolutionary Army of Washington.

Surrounded by high officials of his Administration, and standing within sight of the spot where Cornwallis laid down his sword in 1781, the President declared in deliberately chosen words a sentiment of peaceful relationship between the two great English-speaking nations for all time to come. That either should ever again lift the sword against the other, he said, must be "unthinkable."

"In the trusteeship of preserving civilization," he continued, "we were naturally arrayed together, and the convictions of a civilization worthy of that costly preservation will exalt peace and warn against conflict for all time to come."

Four members of the Cabinet, including the Secretary of State, were in the company of officials who heard the pronouncement and participated in the anniversary exercises. Other distinguished guests included prominent members of the diplomatic corps at Washington. The presidential party arrived from the capital after an overnight trip on the Mayflower, which cast her burnished anchor in a cove which through many summer weeks, 140 years ago, reflected the grim ports of the anchored French fleet, as it lay watching the beleaguered British Army.

### At Yorktown Monument

Mr. Harding's address, the feature of the day's program, was delivered at the foot of the Yorktown Monument, erected in 1881. At its conclusion, he proceeded to Williamsburg to participate in the installation of Dr. J. A. C. Chandler as president of the College of William and Mary. Since the original celebration of Yorktown Day students of the college have made it an annual holiday, journeying to this place in a body to join in the ceremonies.

From Williamsburg, President Harding planned to go to Jamestown, the site of original white settlement on the North American continent.

In the course of his prepared address, the President also took occasion to renew the nation's pledge of participation in the broader affairs of the world, and declared his belief that the time had come for "essential cooperation" among nations generally for the betterment of the world.

"We must not claim for the New World," said Mr. Harding, "certainly not for our colonies alone, all the liberal thought of a century and a half ago. There were liberal views and attending sympathy in England, and a passionate devotion to more liberal tendencies in France. The triumph of freedom in the American colonies greatly strengthened liberal views in the Old World. Inevitably this liberal public opinion, deliberate and grown dominant, brought Great Britain and America to a policy of accommodation and pacific adjustment for all our differences. There has been honorable and unbroken peace for more than a century. We came to common sacrifice and ensanguined association in the world war, and a future breach of our peaceful and friendly relations is unthinkable. In the trusteeship of preserving civilization, we were naturally arrayed together, and the convictions of a civilization worthy of that costly preservation will exalt peace and warn against conflict for all time to come."

The Cause of Civilization  
"Our thoughts have lately been concerned with those events which made history on the scale of a world, rather than of a continent. Yet the lesson is the same. It is the lesson of real interdependence among the nations which lead civilization."

"In our great crisis, nearly a century and a half ago, France came to our aid and made our independence possible. In her supremely anxious hour we gladly went to her support and did our part to secure her liberty. A grateful republic fulfilled an obligation which the passing generations had not dulled."

"Reflecting today on the inevitableness of our participation, on our ties of kinship, friendship and fellowship, and appraising anew the way the world—God's good world—must share the aspirations to realize the noblest ideals for mankind, there is a fresh hungering for understanding, a new call for cooperation, a clear conviction of purposes and devotions and loyalties not limited to sovereignties for national boundaries. As the fortunate, successful citizen is both inspiration and example to the community of his growth, so must the fortunate and successful nations help the world to the higher and nobler levels of accomplishment. Here at Yorktown was sealed the charter of the new and free America, but in the charter was written the national liberalism of the maturing eighteenth century crying out from both continents."

The Lesson Learned  
"Shall mankind, then, go on yet for generations, for centuries, knowing but refusing to be guided by these truths? Not if conscience and reason are properly asserted. I believe the time has come when there must be recognition of essential cooperation among nations, devoted, each of them, in its peculiar national way to the common good, the progress, the ad-

vance of all humankind. Let us hope that we stand at the dawn of a new day, in which nations shall be stronger for contribution to the world's betterment, because each will feel the assurance of common purpose and united aspiration, and the security of a common devotion to the ends of peace and civilization."

"One need not picture a world overruled, ruling over all the varying races, traditions and national cultures, because it will never be. No program which seeks to submerge personality will succeed. This Republic will never surrender so priceless a heritage, will never destroy the soul which impelled our gratifying attainments. In the sober circumspection, retrospection and introspection of these crucial times we do believe there is sanity and urgent need in bringing the best thought of all great peoples into understanding and cooperative endeavor which shuns the alliances in arms and strengthens the concords of peace, so that each may realize its rightful destiny and contribute its utmost to human advancement and attending human happiness."

### Service in Education

President Harding Urges Loyal Support of Schools and Colleges

WILLIAMSBURG, Virginia.—Declaring the nation confronts an "educational crisis," through lack of teachers and public school facilities, President Harding appealed in an address here yesterday for patriotic support of an educational system commensurate with national resources.

"I wish it were possible," said the President, "to drive home to the whole American people the conviction of needed concern for our educational necessities. We must have more and better teachers, and to get them the profession must be compensated as it deserves."

Mr. Harding spoke before a gathering of students and alumni of the College of William and Mary as part of a ceremony which inducted Dr. J. A. C. Chandler into the presidency of the institution. An honorary degree was conferred on the Chief Executive.

"It is no exaggeration," said President Harding, "to say that the nation confronts an educational crisis. From every corner of the land, from country, town and city, comes the same report that the housing capacity for our public schools is inadequate; that tens of thousands of pupils have no place for their studies; that teachers cannot be listed in sufficient numbers, and that school revenues are insufficient."

### Deficit Not Dangerous

"It may be said that, in this realm of education, we have been drawing on our capital, instead of spending the annual increment only; we have been taking the teachers away from the schools, and leaving a constantly increasing deficit in our capacity to turn out that product of disciplined minds which only can be insured through ever-expanding facilities."

"Let me hasten to add that this is not a condition which leads us to pessimism or misgivings. I would not wish it to be otherwise. No people ever approached the lavishness with which, from public revenue and private purse, Americans have given to support education, yet the more generously we provide today the greater is the deficiency tomorrow; and I am glad it is thus. So long as the eagerness for education outruns our most generous provisions of facilities there will be assurance that we are going ahead, not backward."

"So long as I find that the proportion of public revenue properly devoted to education is increasing, I desire to be counted among those in public life ready and anxious to struggle with the problem of raising the necessary revenues."

"I wish it were possible for us to drive home to the whole American people the conviction of needed concern for our educational necessities. We must have more and better teachers, and to get them the profession must be compensated as it deserves. I would lift up a Macedonian call, in behalf of our schools and colleges, to men and women who feel the urge to public usefulness. More even than money and endowments, our educational establishment needs the devoted, unselfish, sustaining support of people moved by instincts of patriotism and service."

### Some Needed Changes

"I am not sure that our young people are living up to that full estimate of an education's worth. I doubt if there is as much of plain living and high thinking in academic shades as there was once, or might well be now. I cannot prescribe the cure, but much of the unrest of the world today is chargeable to our living too rapidly, and too extravagantly, and colleges have seen the reflex of it."

"Along with all this there is the obligation to maintain and encourage the smaller colleges, among which none is entitled to claim so romantic and appealing a history as the institution whose guests we are today. It is the small college that democratizes the higher education; that brings it within the vision and means of the average young man and woman. We hear much of the traditions of famous universities, but if we look into them we commonly find that they concern men, men who have stamped their personalities, who have given of their generous natures, who have colored the intellectual atmosphere about them. And men who are big and strong enough to do that are as likely to be found in the modest as in the impressive environment."

### The Price of Peace

RED SPRINGS, North Carolina.—Standing under the American flag, with the British Union Jack to his right and the flag of Canada to his left, Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador to the United States, speaking before the Scottish Society of America in session here, made a

plea for a better understanding of international problems by the people—the voters of the country—whom he styled as the real rulers in democratic countries.

The price of peace between great nations today, whose ideas of democracy are similar, is eternal vigilance over the policies adopted by these nations, he declared. Eternal vigilance can only be maintained, he continued, by educating the people to the understanding of these policies. He said no nation could stand alone, because the welfare of the one was the welfare of the other. The United States and Great Britain were bound by ties of trade, by ties of blood, and by ties of thought, he added, and could not get away from international relations.

Sir Auckland spoke optimistically of the coming armament conference in Washington and expressed the belief that much good would come of it.

### WOMEN OPPOSE CIVIL SERVICE AMENDMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Women's organizations throughout this State are protesting against the proposed amendment to the state Constitution which would give veterans absolute preference in the state civil service and would thus practically eliminate women from the service, as no matter what patriotic work they did during the war they would have no standing as veterans.

The New York State Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, including clubs in New York City, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse and other cities, have adopted resolutions opposing passage of such an amendment, which will be the first on the ballot. Similar action has been taken by the Women Lawyers Association, the American Alliance of Civil Service Women, the Women's Civil Service League, the Women's Equal Opportunity League, the Women's Press Club of New York City, the Portia Club, the Women's Democratic Political League, the Brooklyn Section of the Council of Jewish Women, the Federation of Women's Civil Service Organizations, the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, the National Federated Workers for Disabled Soldiers, and the New York State League of Women Voters.

### MEN CHARGED WITH VAGRANCY ARE FREED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Of the 57 unemployed men arrested in Bryant Park, charged with vagrancy and other violations of city ordinances, Magistrate Silberman dismissed 56 with suspended sentences, and sent one to the workhouse for five days.

A member of the Sunshine Club, a magistrate himself gave money to the discharged men as they left. Magistrate Silberman held that vagrancy charges in themselves were not enough to warrant arrest of unemployed men, and that a charge of disorderly conduct must be made before such men, found on the streets or in the parks, could be brought to court. Of the 57 at least 43 had been in this city less than six months. Eight had served in the war. Two of the five minors were sent to the Jewish Big Brother Association. The detectives who had arrested them gave enough money to the other three to care for them temporarily.

### INCREASE SHOWN IN USE OF GASOLINE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A new high record in gasoline consumption was established in the month of August, when 503,000,000 gallons were used, according to an announcement yesterday by the Bureau of Mines. Although the average daily production in August of 13,921,000 gallons was 385,000 gallons more than in July, total stocks of gasoline on August 31, amounting to 567,645,000 gallons, showed a decrease of 116,000,000 gallons during the month, according to the figures.

Exports of gasoline in August totaled 47,803,000 gallons or 75 per cent more than in July. Total production for the month was given at 481,577,000 gallons.

### HOUSING WANT TO BE CORRECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin.—More than 700 applications have been made for the first 75 homes that are to be built by the Garden Homes Company, which was organized by Milwaukee business men to relieve the acute housing shortage. Allotments will be made on the basis of deservency and desirability upon the return of a questionnaire that is being sent to applicants. The structures will provide six rooms. The cost is estimated at \$4000.

### NOVEMBER 11 PROCLAMATION

AUGUSTA, Maine.—A proclamation, designating November 11 as Armistice and Disarmament Day in Maine has been issued today by Governor Baxter. "Armistice Day, 1921, has twofold significance: It commemorates the end of the greatest war in history, and marks the beginning of the most promising step ever taken toward ultimate world peace," Governor Baxter said in the proclamation. "The day is dawning when preparation for war must cease, for the world can no longer endure the strain of competing armaments."

## TARIFF ATTACKED BY MR. UNDERWOOD

Leader of Democrats in Senate Declares Tax Bill Confusing and "Worst of Its Kind Ever to Come Before Legislature"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Declaring the proposed bill to be the worst revenue measure ever presented to the Congress of the United States by any party, Oscar Underwood (D.), Senator from Alabama, minority leader, launched a vigorous frontal attack on it yesterday.

Speaking in his capacity as Democratic leader, the Alabama Senator charged the Republicans with submitting a measure which is accompanied with apologies from all its proponents, which is so confusing that it would take a man who has done nothing else in his life but study tax bills a year to understand it. The bill, the Senator said, is unintelligible to the citizens who are to pay the taxes, and might have been framed by tax lawyers in conspiracy to secure employment from it for the rest of their lives.

The party in power, Senator Underwood declared, has refused to assume full responsibility to the American people for the pledges to reduce and to simplify tax machinery. While promising reduction on the face of it, the Senator declared that actually the bill, through its administrative features, was increasing taxation instead of diminishing it.

"I do not really know of any senator who likes the bill. I do not know of any senator who understands it. When questions are asked on the floor we are referred to Treasury experts. The one or two items which I think I grasp took me so much time to get at that it would take me till next spring to understand what is in this bill."

### Valuation Plan Opposed

The same is the case with regard to the tariff bill delayed in committee, Mr. Underwood declared. The party in power is not willing to take the people into its confidence, he said. He added in this connection that the Republican leaders are afraid to make the tariff as high as they would like to and that in order to get over this difficulty they had introduced the "American valuation" feature into the proposed tariff bill.

"The valuation of goods on the basis of cost and price in America and not the cost in the country of production will in many cases mean 100 per cent tariff. This is unthinkable and absolutely unworkable."

Furnifold M. Simmons (D.), Senator from North Carolina, a member of the Finance Committee, interrupted to remark that the proposed valuation scheme would in many cases mean not 100 but 1000 per cent. It is this feature of the tariff bill cited by Senators Underwood and Simmons that has chiefly alarmed the foreign manufacturers doing business in the United States. Under it, they state, it would be impossible for them to know what tolls they were subject to at any given time.

### "Worst Bill of the Kind"

"The pending bill does not meet with my approval at all," Senator Underwood said. "The Republican Party promised a reduction in taxation. Up to this hour, although the Republicans have been in power in every branch of the government, they have done nothing to redeem their pledge to reduce taxation. The pending bill is even accompanied by an apology by its proponents for the kind of legislation it presents."

"I am criticizing the Republican Party for lack of candor in not assuming its full responsibility to the American people for an equal distribution of taxation on wealth and consumption. I think the Republicans have sponsored a bill that is just as bad as any tax bill ever presented to Congress; in fact, the worst bill of its kind that has ever come before the Legislature."

Referring to the drive of the financial interests for a reduction of the surtax scale, which the farm bloc compelled the Finance Committee to accept, Knute Nelson (R.), Senator from Minnesota, declared that he was not in sympathy with the cry raised in some quarters that wealth is taxed too much.

"I cannot share in the sympathetic cry for men of wealth, raised by some quarters by those who seemed fearful that wealth might be taxed too much," Senator Nelson said.

The Senator took issue with the claim that the excess profits tax and other taxes borne by wealth are responsible for industrial depression. "It is the Labor situation that is holding back industrial enterprise," Senator Nelson charged. "There is plenty of money for investment in industry. The greatest drawback Capital and industry are suffering is the Labor situation."

### NEW YORK WELCOMES ITALIAN COMMANDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Gen. Armando Diaz, commander-in-chief of the Italian forces, was accorded an enthusiastic welcome at his arrival here yesterday by the national, state, and city authorities, and thousands of his compatriots, including leaders of Italian societies. Amid salutes from forts and warships, General Diaz was transferred from the steamship Giuseppe Verdi to the official boat of the United States Army, the Lexington, and brought to the Battery. A guard of honor from Governor's Island and a police escort escorted

him to City Hall, where he was welcomed by Mayor Hylan and by representatives of the national and state governments.

In reply he said in part: "Now that the war is over, both our countries are for peace, progress, and work. America considers the Italians here as brothers, and Italy will never forget them as her sons. Coming from the Battery to your City Hall I saw in the eyes of the Italians along the way the same look of faith that was in their faces as they marched forth to war and in the eyes of the Americans the same look of sympathy. The presentation to me of the freedom of your city is a thing which honors me greatly and for which I have no adequate words of gratitude. I would like to hymn what was in my heart."

## WATER SUPPLY FOR HOPI LAND

Government Has Provided Many Wells in Arid Southwest to Extend the Grazing Grounds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico.—Water for domestic uses and for live stock is being furnished the Indians of the southwest by the Indian Bureau, through development of a policy of establishing wells and windmills at many points on the Indian lands.

The Navajo and Hopi people live on immense reservations, comprehending much of the expanse of northeastern Arizona and northwestern New Mexico, though generally their land is arid, with few living streams or springs. Water is of the largest importance to permit the feeding of flocks of the sheep, cattle and ponies that form the major part of the wealth of the Navajo. Grass there is in plenty, but the grazing is restricted to the distance at which live stock may be driven from the nearest water. The Indian Bureau for 10 years past has been extending the Indian grazing ground by means of wells, of which 170 now are in use, on the two reservations. Three times that number of holes has to be drilled, for two of three that were sunk were found dry or with water too salty for use. Each well is equipped with an adequate windmill, with a 2300-gallon tank, set firmly on concrete foundations, and with troughs that are kept filled by automatic devices. The wells are of all depths, from less than 100 feet even to 1000 feet. One well at Keam's Cañon was dry when abandoned at 1300 feet. A few artesian flows were found, at relatively shallow depths. No oil was found, though a coal measure was cut near Ship Rock.

The wells have been of the largest value to the Hopi, whose women for centuries have borne, in jars, to their hilltop homes, all water needed for domestic uses. At several points this water carrying has been for distances exceeding a mile and up 600-foot cliffs. The old spring holes have now been cleaned and protected from pollution.

In charge of this important work is H. F. Robinson, supervising engineer of Indian irrigation, whose duties also cover the watering of Indian fields and the farm reclamation work that latterly has been undertaken for the Indian's benefit. He has had to use tact and patience in overcoming the Indian's suspicion that the work was to be for the eventual benefit of the white man. In this he has been successful, the Hopi and Navajo alike joining eagerly in efforts to extend the area to which water is furnished.

Within the pueblos of New Mexico has been the establishment of about 75 wells, nearly all within the Indian villages, taking the places of impure sources of supply that have been used by the Indian from days immemorial. Pure water, in abundance and close at hand, now is enjoyed by nearly all the New Mexican pueblos. At Laguna eight wells have been sunk, but all have been salty.

## LAND RECLAMATION IN SOUTH DAKOTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ABERDEEN, South Dakota.—One of the largest land reclamation projects undertaken in South Dakota this year has been pushed to a successful conclusion along the banks of the James River in this vicinity. The project involved the construction of a dirt dike for a distance of 5 miles along the river, so the water would be withdrawn from what has been known as the Chedi Lake bottomland. The completion of the project has reclaimed an aggregate of about 1500 acres of valuable farm land, which for many years could not be cultivated and made to produce crops because of the water. Work on the project started in the fall of 1920 and was continued until winter set in. It was again resumed last spring and continued throughout the summer until the work was completed. The dike cost \$28,000, or an equivalent of about \$19 per acre, while it is conservatively estimated that \$50 per acre has been added to the value of the land.

## ALBERT STEIGER COMPANY

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A Specially Planned Event for Mothers and Children

## CHILDREN'S DAYS

Again we are celebrating Children's Days in our new and enlarged shops. Each one of these delightful shops is brimful of dainty and practical clothes for the whole Juvenile World young folks in their teens.

During These Happy Children's Days We Have Planned Many Interesting Surprises For the "Young Visitor"

## CENSUS REPORT ON ALASKAN FARMING

Figures Put Agriculture at Top in Industrial Importance—Output Is Now Sufficient to Satisfy the Home Demand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Agriculture has become an important industry in Alaska as shown by the 1920 census returns, which place it on a par with mining and animal husbandry for first place in the industries of the Territory, figuring by the numbers of people employed. The census for 1920 shows that during the past 10-year period the number of farms increased 64 per cent. The area of improved farms increased 115.6 per cent, and the value of all farm property increased 68 per cent. There were 364 farms in Alaska in 1920, as compared with 222 in 1910. The total value of farm property in 1920 was \$1,808,641, as compared with \$1,076,703 in 1910, an absolute increase of \$731,938.

The average Alaska farm is valued at only \$4969. Although the total value of farms represents a large sum, the individual holdings are modest. The owners are independent, self-reliant, industrious workers, furnishing the stable foundation of an enduring community.

In the midst of the gold rush, when agriculture seemed out of place in Alaska, Prof. C. C. Georgeson was commissioned by the Secretary of Agriculture to initiate the industry of agriculture in the Territory by the establishment of experiment stations, etc. Temporary experiment stations were established at different points, such as Skagway and Kenai, until finally today there are five agricultural experiment stations actively engaged in research work in Alaska. At Sitka, where Professor Georgeson makes his headquarters, is a small experiment station devoted almost exclusively to horticultural research. Here there have been developed a great many varieties of strawberries and other small fruits especially adapted to soil and climatic conditions in Alaska. The Alaskan strawberry thus far has seemed to yield best between Juneau and Skagway.

### One Sitka Station

The Sitka station has developed hundreds of varieties of strawberries which do splendidly in Alaska, but one of its very important objects has not yet been achieved. This is the production of a strawberry which combines all the good qualities of size, productiveness, color, sweetness and flavor with a firm texture which will stand rough handling and long shipments to market. Such a berry would be worth more to the territory than the discovery of another Treadwell mine, enabling it to furnish berries to the States long after the accustomed season. The heavy rainfall and great humidity of southeastern Alaska tends to the production of a soft, easily crushed berry.

Raspberries also do well in Alaska, as do currants and gooseberries. There are thousands of acres of wild red currants identical in appearance in every way to the cultivated red currant of the States. At Sitka also experiments have been made with all the common or garden varieties of vegetables—lettuce, radishes, onions, cabbage, kale, cauliflower, kohlrabi, parsnips, turnips, potatoes, beets, carrots, and the like, all of which do well under ordinary care and cultivation.

The important point which the Sitka station has demonstrated for Alaskan agriculture is that the farmer and the farmer's wife are assured that all that is required is ordinary care and attention in order to have in the kitchen garden common vegetables and small fruits in ample quantities for domestic use.

However, the great agricultural part of Alaska is not the coast country similar to Sitka, where the areas suitable for farming are comparatively few and far between, nor yet the treeless region west of Kodiak, but the great interior Alaska, that part lying south of the Yukon River, embracing the major areas of reindeer range, and the part lying north of the Yukon River, having great possibilities for the production of hardy agricultural crops.

### The Interior Region

Professor Georgeson very promptly realized that Alaska's greatest agricultural possibilities lay in this last named region. Here the rainfall, although light, was sufficient for the production of the leading cereals, and the summers, although short, were hot, with long uninterrupted periods of sunshine. But the idea of producing crops of grain in interior Alaska was scouted as visionary and impractical. Professor Georgeson, however, realized the existing possibilities and was not disheartened. He established at Rampart on the Yukon River an experiment station for the breeding of hardy varieties of grain. It was his idea that this point marked about the northern limit of successful agriculture, and that if he could develop varieties of grains which would mature fair yields dur-

ing the average season at Rampart he would have successfully solved the problem for all the agricultural land lying to the southward and having a more favorable climate. The wisdom of this plan has been demonstrated. Hardy varieties of grains have been produced which are proving very successful in the Tanana Valley.

At Fairbanks a more extensive experiment has been established to try out on a larger scale the results of the work done at Rampart, Kodiak, and Sitka. Here wheat, oats, rye, and barley, have been grown for several years with uniform success. To the limit of its consumption no one could ask for a better market than is being enjoyed by the Fairbanks farmer. Hay, which formerly cost the teamster \$140 a ton, every dollar of which went out of the community, has recently been raised and sold locally for \$75 a ton, every dollar of the purchase price remaining in Alaska. Although the land only produces one and three-fourths to two tons of hay to the acre, hay at \$75 a ton is worth while. Wheat, running 18 bushels to the acre and selling at \$5 a bushel, yields a nice revenue, to say nothing of the fact that the straw is worth \$40 to \$50 a ton.

### Matanuska Station

At Matanuska on the government railroad another experiment station is being developed which bids fair to rival in importance the station at Fairbanks. Seemingly in the Matanuska region the difficulty will be not in growing grain but in ripening it. At the present time the principal cash crop of the Matanuska homesteader is potatoes. The construction of the government railroad by the Alaskan Engineering Commission furnishes a ready market for all the tubers now produced.

The future of agriculture in Alaska depends largely upon the development of the local market. The same economic laws which will make it possible for the Alaskan farmer to hold the market of the interior against the outside will also make it impossible for him to compete successfully in the outside market.

The man desiring to go to Alaska to seek an agricultural home need not expect to find rolling prairies awaiting the breaking-plow, such as were so readily brought under cultivation in Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, and southern Minnesota. Practically all the land is timbered and must be cleared at great labor and considerable expense.

The one outstanding fact regarding agricultural possibilities in Alaska is that they are sufficient to attract a permanent population native to the soil, having the resourcefulness and enterprise to furnish for the use of mining and manufacturing, or any other industries which may be established within the Territory, abundance of food at a relatively low cost, making possible the establishment of well rounded permanent economic units where this would not be possible if the other industries were compelled to secure their food by transportation from the States.

## ORPHAN ASYLUM TO BE MADE HOMELIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas.—The Kansas Board of Administration has decided to make the asylum for orphan children at Atchison a home instead of an institution. The board has engaged a landscape gardener to lay out the grounds to give the appearance of a large and commodious home of some prosperous farmer. The State owns 240 acres of land, beautifully situated overlooking the Missouri River.

At present each boy has the same set of clothes to wear as the other boys, and each girl has the same color of dress and the same size and style of hair ribbon.

The plan of the board is to lay out good playgrounds for the children and a good lawn where they can tumble and roll or be wheeled out for airing.

The board is also trying to find a suitable man and woman to look after nearly a hundred youngsters of all types who have become wards of the State, until satisfactory homes can be found and they are adopted.

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In full 40-inch width—and ten different shades.

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## WASTE BY RESERVE BOARD DETAILED

Former Comptroller Gives Examples of Alleged Reckless Use of Money in Salary Raising—Employees Inexperienced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—John Skelton Williams, formerly Comptroller of the Currency, in a letter addressed to Sydney Anderson, Representative from Minnesota, chairman of the Joint Committee on Agriculture Inquiry, yesterday, layed the Federal Reserve Board for increased salaries paid to officers and other employees of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Mr. Williams asserted that even if he had voted for increases as W. P. G. Harding, the board governor, asserts, that would not make it right and he claims that he did not so vote except when during and after the war the increased cost of living seemed to justify a raise in salaries; when, responsive to the board's policy of deflation, prices began to decline, he contended in the board that salaries under its control should be regulated in harmony with that policy. Finding protests useless, he said that he sat silent while the increases were granted.

Mr. Williams' letter in part follows: "The case was bad enough in the times of high prices," he declared. "It was bad enough for Governor Strong to be drawing an annual salary of \$25,000 while traveling around the world nearly the whole of the year 1920, and through long periods absent from his office and free of work. While supposedly on duty, Governor Strong has been spending a large part of his time in Washington.

**Raises Inexorable Now**  
"I submit that the New York Reserve Bank's salary scale is all the more inexorable now while the business community of the country is calling on the government to reduce expenses to the lowest possible figures, on working people to accept reductions and farmers to take losses to restore healthy activity to our commerce. As the very core of the business of the country, the Federal Reserve Board should be giving an example of rigid economy such as all of us are preaching, instead of standing as an instance of wild extravagance and reckless use of public money.

"Congress and the American people will be glad to be informed as to the process of reasoning by which the salary list of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York was increased from \$3,104,530 for the calendar year 1918 to \$4,639,572 for the calendar year 1920—an actual growth in that brief period of \$1,535,042, or about 50 per cent—although the actual number of employees in 1920 was only about 19 per cent greater than in 1918.

"I do not think that it is in accord with the principle of administration of government at the lowest possible cost to the people, to pay a man with no claim to banking knowledge \$12,000 a year, the salary of a Cabinet officer, to put literary finish on the public outpourings of the New York Reserve Bank. The New York Reserve Bank's publicity and propaganda staff was already outrageously overloaded. I question the justification for paying \$22,000 a year as deputy governor to a gentleman who, I believe, has never worked as much as one day in a bank, and who came to the Federal Reserve Board as a law clerk about 1915 or 1916 at about \$3000 a year.

"I trust that the board will give its explanation for the swift increase in the pay of one clerk from \$4000 to \$25,000; of another from \$5000 to \$15,000; another from \$6000 to \$18,000; another from \$1800 to \$12,000; for increasing the pay of five others, whose salaries before coming to the Reserve Bank ranged, I understand, from \$1500 to \$2500, two of the \$1500 men now getting \$10,000 and three others drawing \$12,000.

"The Federal Reserve Bank of New York has direct dealings with about 800 member banks and transactions with the other federal reserve banks. The New York Reserve Bank does not undertake to make independent examinations of its members banks, as far as I am advised, except in special cases, and then only of the smaller banks.

"The Comptroller of the Currency has supervision over more than 8000 national banks in the 48 states and also in Alaska and Hawaii and branches of national banks in 10 European and South American countries.

"The resources of the banks under the supervision of, and which are examined twice a year by the Comptroller of the Currency, amounted in 1920 to more than \$20,000,000,000, with over 20,000,000 depositors.

### New York Bank's Figures

"The resources of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York throughout the year 1920 ranged between \$1,750,000,000 and \$2,000,000,000, and their loans and discounts ranged between \$700,000,000 and \$1,000,000,000 mostly to comparatively few banks.

"The loans and discounts of the national banks under the supervision of the Comptroller's office, loans which come under the scrutiny of its examiners, amounted in 1920 to more than \$12,000,000,000, or 50 times as much as the loans of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

"For the fiscal year ending October 31, 1920, the Comptroller's bureau issued and redeemed federal reserve notes, national bank notes and federal reserve bank notes, not only for the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, but for all the 12 federal reserve banks. In that period the Comptroller's bureau issued more than \$3,000,000,000 and redeemed not more than \$2,400,000,000 of notes for the national

banks and the federal reserve banks and made approximately 15,000 individual examinations of some 8000 national banks and their branches in Europe and South America.

"The total salary of the Comptroller of the Currency and of the two deputy comptrollers aggregate \$18,500, and the salary of the seven chiefs of divisions in the Comptroller's bureau aggregate \$18,400. These positions involve large responsibility and skill, training and experience."

## GOVERNMENT COST IS FIRST PROBLEM

President of Columbia University Says Justice Demands People Be Taxed Only Enough to Meet Nation's Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"There are three overmastering problems which confront the governments and the peoples of the world, and they are all problems that, in a large sense, may be described as problems of business," said Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, at the annual meeting of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation yesterday.

"There are no longer serious national problems that are without international effect and relationship," said Dr. Butler. "It would be difficult to find any international problem which did not bear, quickly and directly, upon the prosperity and the welfare of a given nation.

"One of the most striking developments of the past 50 years has been the shifting of the center of gravity from questions and matters that were purely political questions to matters that are largely economic. The only important political problem now under discussion is that as to the relation of the government of Ireland to the government of the British Empire. Everywhere the minds of men are fixed upon questions of economics, of industry, trade, transportation and finance. The chief problems common to the nations are, first, problems of the cost of government and the methods and amount of taxation; second, problems of organization of industry, called generally the labor problems; and third, problems of reopening or reconstituting markets, potential or actual, closed or destroyed by the war.

**Optimistic Attitude**  
"The English-speaking peoples seem to be less concerned about these problems than the Teutonic and the Latin peoples. The English-speaking peoples are apt to treat them with a certain amount of indifference.

"When I reached London last June I found the people of England face to face with three or four crises, any one of which would seem to shake an ordinary nation to its foundations.

"They were face to face with a strike in their basic industry, coal. When the coal mining industry suspends, a manufacturing country like Great Britain is paralyzed to its extremities. No one seemed to think that the country would perish because of it, and it didn't. The strike was settled. Nobody had worried.

"And then there was the Irish problem. Everybody thought it was very bad. Everybody agreed it ought to be stopped. Pretty soon that will be settled and those who refused to get settled about it have another feather in their cap. Then they have the problem of unemployment, very grave and very serious.

"Some 28 per cent of the adult population of Great Britain is receiving what we used to call outdoor relief, payments in pounds and shillings under the various eleemosynary acts that have been adopted for the relief of the people.

**Problem a Moral One**  
"It is pretty obvious that every nation which has a condition like that has got a problem which is not only economic but moral.

"In this country we share very much the intellectual attitude of the British during our great crises. We have developed a curious combination of optimism and indifference.

"One of the general problems, Dr. Butler said, was taxation.

"The easiest way to meet that situation," he said, "would be to follow the example of England and increase the taxation, for at least a few years. The primary question is the reduction of the cost of government and the consequent reduction of taxation. The real use of the taxing power is to find, with justice and ease, the amount of money necessary to maintain the business of the government economically administered, and minding its own business, not other people's."

## NOTED SPEAKERS AT TEACHERS' GATHERING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

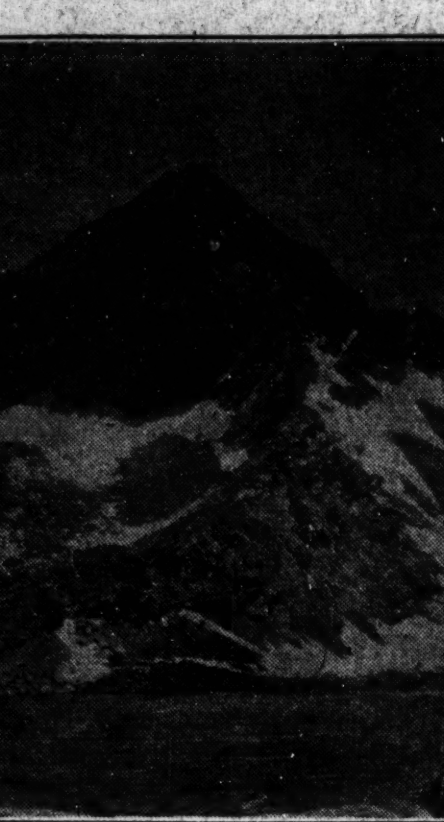
INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—Among speakers to be heard at the annual convention of the Indiana State Teachers' Association in this city October 20 to 22, will be Mrs. Corlaine Roosevelt Robinson, a sister of Theodore Roosevelt, Frederick Ward, Will Irwin, Charles O. Judd, S. A. Courts, Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, Dr. Edward T. Devine, and Miss Edna R. Jatho.

The convention will be the most important one of the association for a business viewpoint, it is announced. A vote on a proposed new constitution is now under way and if the new constitution is ratified, the association's annual meetings hereafter will become strictly delegate bodies, each county electing one delegate for each 65 teachers. The convention this year will be attended by practically all the 13,000 teachers of the State, it is expected.

## A SIERRA ASCENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

Most alpine of High Sierra summits as viewed from the San Joaquin Valley, Sawtooth Peak lifts its striated fang 12,340 feet above the sea at a point two miles east of Mineral King, California. It was 9 o'clock Friday, September 9, when I left that mecca of mountaineers—Mineral King—for the formidable ascent of Sawtooth. Heavy hobnailed boots, strong serv-



Sawtooth Peak from Columbine Lake

icable clothing, a sweater and rucksack containing raisins, bread, a vest-pocket kodak and botanical specimen-book made up my equipment.

The first half mile of climbing followed a trail cut through dense brush, occasionally passing dwarf pines and junipers. Soon the trail reached the top of the first shoulder and the passage became somewhat less steep, although still uncomfortably rocky. The second way upward was literally scooped out of rock talus along the base of a beetling crag.

Over on the south side of the ravine thundered a cataract from Modoc Lake high up on the shoulder of Sawtooth. From the rocky trail just passed the prospect changed to green grass and a bewildering array of alpine flora. Here at an elevation of 10,000 feet blossomed the greatest profusion of wild flowers that I have ever seen. The acutely sloping narrow meadow down which the rivulet tumbled presented a colorful picture as variegated as Joseph's coat and so lovely as to cause me—summit-lover though I am—to wish to stop here for the day. Scattered indiscriminately were blue gentians, phlox, white spiraea, purple brantias, arctic daisies and rock fern, to mention only a few of the better-known varieties. Daisies larger even than the ox-eye reached a height of three feet.

On the south side of the ravine stretched a great ice field. It was the first snow and ice encountered since leaving the East years before. Imagine, then, the delight in scraping the sun-softened surface into the intuitive snowball. Merely to sink one's heels into the yielding mass, to lie face upward feeling the coolness penetrate to one's back was the purest joy. Even here, 50 miles from the nearest city and almost two miles in air, the snow mantle appeared streaked with dust.

The trail for the next half mile passed alternately through morass and rocky stretches where the rivulet preempted the hollowed trail. From this point the Sierra backbone itself, with the sharp final pyramid of Sawtooth overtopping, rose an apparently inaccessible wall. Obviously there could be no direct assault against this upstanding mass. Rising abruptly from the colorful floor the gray granite eastern slope shot skyward at a pitch later ascertained as 70 degrees. At this time I thought the whole western face a mass of smooth granite. Later I found the apparently smooth patches to be pebbly granite detritus, which added almost insuperable difficulties to the climb.

### The Two Lakes

As far as the first lake the trail was unmistakable, but here in the excitement of discovery all thought of trails vanished. In consequence I followed the western rim of the lake and lost almost a half hour scrambling up over a broken rock precipice directly below the second lake.

Beyond Monarch Lakes the climber must pick his own way. However, only one general course offers itself. To reach the apex of Sawtooth demands the attainment of the saddle, which is the lowest point in the range between Sawtooth proper and its southern extension. From the saddle, the upper arête—a veritable knife-edge—is the only feasible route to the summit.

From the moment the colorful was left behind laborious climbing commenced. The upward movement was made through pebbly granite detritus which allowed the feet to sink above the ankles at every step, and in the steeper portions cost the climber at least half of his stride. To add to the difficulties the sharp inclination of the cliff made necessary continual zigzagging.

It was now approaching 2 o'clock and more than an hour's stiff climb

remained. All this time my thoughts had been fixed on the necessity of gripping at least the saddle. I must confess there were moments when I doubted whether, at my halting rate upward, the summit could be scaled in time to return to Mineral King before dark.

Never shall I forget the impression of that first glimpse to the eastward after reaching the arête. Not more than a mile away appeared Needham Mountain, almost a twin to Sawtooth, and from base to spire devoid of timber or vegetation. The eastern but-

teens of Sawtooth obstructed the view toward Mt. Whitney. Looking downward I found that the crest or arête was projecting slightly over the perpendicular mountain wall, producing much the same effect as though gazing down at the walls of a skyscraper from an overhanging coping.

### The Summit of Sawtooth

The summit of Sawtooth is a veritable inferno. Actually the up-ending granite slabs forming the apex might easily be covered with a fair-sized carpet. Unlike most mountain summits, there is not even room to lie out at full length, so narrow and broken is the rocky formation. Astraddle one of the most alpine and at the same time most uncomfortable of Sierra summits, everything was forgotten while I turned to view the highest point in the United States proper. Seventeen miles in an air line across a treeless plateau cut by the Kern River and tributary cañons, loomed a range in which a half dozen peaks of almost identical altitude cut the horizon north and south of Mt. Whitney. Unlike Shasta, Pike's Peak or Rainier, which are all immensely superior to their surrounding fellows, Mt. Whitney (14,501 feet) suffers in impressiveness, simply because several neighboring peaks are within a few hundred feet as high.

The first glimpse to the east of Sawtooth is of a totally different world from the western slope. To the west comparatively rolling, tree covered peaks with a subtle suggestion of purling brooks and flower-dotted meadows; to the east somber granite unrelieved with vegetation; peaks sharp hewn and rubbed, embracing that true characteristic of sawtoothed ranges which first suggested the name "Sierra."

The north face of Sawtooth drops almost perpendicularly to the plateau, as revealed by lying sprawled face downward on a jutting silver of rock. To the northward the range extends to Triple Divide Peak and Mt. Brewer, the eastern face of the range apparently continuing the concave feature noted to the south of Sawtooth. To the west the Coast Range, almost 100 miles away, loomed a dark, undulating wave in the shimmer of mist filling the San Joaquin Valley.

Close at hand, and playing about the summit of South Sawtooth Peak, appeared a small white vapor cap, a very potent sign of changing weather. The hour now being past 2 o'clock necessitated immediate preparations for descent. To return as I came was the logical course, but more than a half mile might be cut off by a descent over the sharply inclined western slope. Such a descent would have been unthinkable over a solid granite slope, yet the deep detritus-strewn slope between outcropping granite strata would act as a brake, allowing each foot to sink securely as in a heap of gravel.

Near the foot of the main peak a reverse threatened. It was at the end of the granite detritus where outcropping granite strata dropped smooth and almost perpendicular to the coul-oir floor. A reconnaissance, however, opened up a single possibility: to slide a distance of 25 feet over polished and almost perpendicular granite, with the promise of landing at the end of the slide in a bank of talus at the base, where the abrupt mountain wall joined the gently sloping coul-oir. The speed downward was checked

as much as possible by lying face outward, knees drawn up and hob-nailed boots pressed against the cliff. Besides the friction produced by the clothes, both arms outstretched, with gloved hands, acted as brakes.

So ended the real descent of Sawtooth. Before pushing downward along the last mile of trail to Mineral King I took leave of Sawtooth. The final pyramid, its lower portion in shadow, rose clean-cut in the glow of the sunset. The great pyramid, sharper and greater than Cheops, gleamed as a naked blade against the

some doubt as to the city's authority to devote money to such a purpose and the matter is now before the state Supreme Court for decision. In the mean time the Spokane Chamber of Commerce has raised the necessary amount by subscription, the subscribers to be reimbursed should the court decision permit the use of city funds in the matter.

## STATE NOT ACTIVE IN WOOLWINE INQUIRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—U. S. Webb, Attorney-General, has informed John W. Shonk, presiding judge of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County, that on the present showing, the Attorney-General's office is not justified in taking any action in the investigation of Thomas Lee Woolwine, District Attorney of Los Angeles County, now under way before the Los Angeles County grand jury.

The ruling of the Attorney-General was made on receipt of a letter from Judge Shonk setting forth that the grand jury had requested the Attorney-General "to provide special counsel in matters pending before the grand jury in which the district attorney's office and District Attorney Woolwine are interested parties."

The Attorney-General's reply read, in part, as follows: "The letter of the grand jury does not show the pendency of a criminal prosecution of any character in which the district attorney is disqualified, nor does it show a state of facts which requires, or would justify, the Attorney-General of this State in assuming functions, or any of the functions, of the District Attorney of Los Angeles County."

Attorney-General Webb added, however, that on being furnished a statement of particulars under investigation by the grand jury, his office would be in a position to determine whether any action upon its part would be proper.

## FEDERAL CONTROL OF DAM PROJECT URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SAN DIEGO, California—Federal control of the proposed Boulder Canyon dam project, which is to provide water for irrigation and hydro-electric power for the entire southwest, was favored in a resolution recently adopted by the associated chambers of commerce of the Imperial Valley in a meeting held at Holtville.

The action of the meeting, which was attended by delegates from all the commercial organizations in the valley, was the direct result of an appeal made by the irrigation district to bring out a strong showing of the united opinion of the people for the information of Albert B. Fall, Secretary of the Interior, who is expected to make a visit to the Imperial Valley soon.

## FARMER-LABOR PARTY PREPARING CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MOLINE, Illinois—Farmer-Labor Party leaders, assured of a place on the state ballot by their voting strength of 56,480 polled by John H. Walker, candidate for Governor, are preparing a 1922 campaign and have called a state convention in Aurora, on October 15 and 16, two days prior to the Illinois State Federation of Labor convention.

Gifford Ernest, state secretary of the Farmer-Labor organization, says many amendments to the constitution of the party will be considered. Representation is made upon the apportionment of a delegate for each county and local unit with one delegate in addition for each 200 members.

## SPOKANE HOTELS CUT WAGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SPOKANE, Washington—Women workers in the hotels, hotel restaurants, and other restaurants of Spokane have had their wages reduced from \$18 to \$14.50 per week in compliance with the decision of the state Minimum Wage Commission, according to information given out by L. M. Davenport, manager of the Davenport Hotel. More than 200 women are employed at the Davenport alone and it is estimated that the reduction will apply to at least 1500 women of the hotels and restaurants of the city. Other employers of women, where the work is of a similar nature, have expressed the intent to follow the example of the hotel proprietors. Following the reduction of wages, the new menu cards at the restaurants show a reduction of 10 per cent in the charge for nearly all foods.

## The SPOTLIGHT

of the world is on the Far East and Disarmament. For the vivid setting of this drama—of the roles that the Philippines, Japan, China and the United States will play in it—read William Hard, interpreting the Disarmament Conference; Gertrude Emerson, writing from the Philippines after a six month's tour; Paul S. Reineck, ex-Minister to China, starting his dramatic story of secret diplomacy, in the November

Special Philippine Number

ASIA

The American MAGAZINE on the Orient  
Out today—all news-stands—35 cents

## EFFORT TO STOP GRAIN GAMBLING

Farmer League Seeks Normal Price Setting—Manipulation Is Unfair to the Producer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

HURON, South Dakota—In an address at the state fair grounds in this city, U. L. Burdick, formerly president of the North Dakota Farm Bureau federation and now associate counsel of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., stated in substance that the object of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., is not to fix prices on grain; that the law of supply and demand is inevitable; that the new grain marketing organization of farmers proposes merely to let that law work unhampered without artificial stimulation or strangulation.

"The U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., expects to feed the farmers' grain to the market in a gradual manner," said Mr. Burdick. "Instead of by the present system of peaks and valleys; and it will eliminate the gambling. Statistics show that in North Dakota during the past 15 years, during the three months following May 1, when farmers have to wheat left, this crop is worth 22 cents more on the market. The producer has not received this price. It has gone to the speculator who has been in a position to hold it."

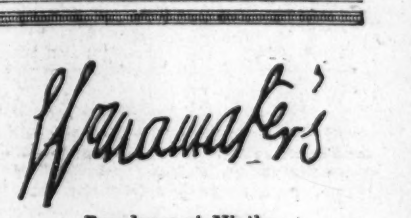
Mr. Burdick paid his respects to the efforts of the grain trade to discredit the attempts of farmers to improve their marketing conditions and to do their own marketing.

Mr. Burdick cautioned farmers against expecting a too sudden transformation to ideal conditions. The millennium must not be expected. The present system has been years in developing, and it will take some time to get the farmers' own system to working perfectly. The U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., is bound to succeed, he said, because it is getting the support of leading farmers in the grain states. It is to the interest of every citizen in South Dakota, he urged, to get solidly behind the campaign in this State.

## COPRA FOR PORTLAND PLANT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PORTLAND, Oregon—A shipment of 1000 tons of copra, the first to be brought here for the plant of the Portland Vegetable Oil Mills Company, will come to Portland in the holds of the steamer Coaxet. The company plans to use 2000 tons of copra a month.



Broadway at Ninth NEW YORK



The Wanamaker Store has two complete clothing shops for men.

One is called the Burlington Arcade Store, where the finer grades of clothing are sold.

The other is called the Broadway Store for men, where the lower-price clothing is sold.

But in both stores the same fundamental idea is carried out—every garment, no matter what the price, must give satisfaction, and all-wool fabrics are the rule.

For example, we are offering men's suits this season in the Broadway Store as low as \$25, and they are good suits. Fabric quality is the first consideration.

In the Burlington Arcade store the same fabric would be trimmed in a better way, thus adding to the cost of the suit.

Both are presented to you for exactly what they are—Wanamaker suits, fully guaranteed.

Of course, if you prefer a suit made to measure, our service in both stores will take care of you.

We are striving to be useful to all men.



## THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

## Parisian Comments

The smoke gray salons of the Maison Jenny in the Champs Elysees contained already, at 3 o'clock, a waiting and expectant crowd, ready to seize upon the novelties to be presently exhibited, with an avidity born of abstinence since the summer "collections" were shown.

With few exceptions all the models were charming; many of them seemed, as to general line, little changed, save for the long pendant sleeves, varying from the open large bell sleeve to the shape which swells suddenly about the elbow and then is gathered into the wrist.

One very novel feature of the whole collection was the coat-frock dressed which, when shed, showed a silk underdress complete, to match the lining of the coat or cloak. As an instance of this, a very thick woolly mantle, plain and unpretentious, with big green buttons. When the mantle was removed the soft silk dress of bright green repeated the lining of the mantle.

Another feature of this collection was the two-piece costumes, consisting of a rather short jacket, revealing underneath a complete dress, the top part of the dress matching the lining of the coat. This idea was repeated and varied indefinitely. For instance, a gray coat and skirt made with a loose Watteau pleat at the back and trimmed with black fur fabric. When the jacket was cast, an upper part of black embroidered leather revealed itself, with a girdle of silver.

Tissue fur in every shade trimmed many of the models, that is to say, the tissue imitates lamb, and is dyed to tone with every shade of cloth and velvet.

A lovely mantle of russet red was trimmed with nutria fabric and embroidered brown in square discs. (All the embroidery this year, by the bye, is regular and conventional in pattern). The novelty of this cloak was in the effect of a short upper kind of jacket attached to a fuller skirt—this forming a whole.

In the taller-made skirts worn with jumpers and coats, the new effect is to show the jumper below the jacket, which forms a kind of trimming. A dark blue costume thickly embroidered with fine braid, had a somewhat long pale pink jumper embroidered in the same pattern as the jacket. A coat frock of black velvet trimmed with light beige lamb was striking, worn with a bright jet girdle. The under dress was of beige crepe de Chine embroidered all over in a little black design finished at the hem with a border of velvet.

A three-quarters black satin coat paneled in front with gray cloth was worn over a gray cloth skirt with black satin top. Most of the dresses were high necked and fastened at the side. Many were trimmed with very narrow black silk braid put on sometimes horizontally, sometimes diagonally. A black rep dress was fastened on one side with long, flat fringe tassels. A frock known as "Lovely" was of dark blue with black braided sleeves. Even when the under-dress is a tunic of colored lace, it is allowed to show itself beneath the cloak.

A beautiful mantle of black velvet was worn over a black cloth, skirt and crêpe de Chine, matching lining of mantle. A pretty blue-rose dress was finished by a veritable cascade of rose colored beads down on one side in the form of a floating panel. Another black rep dress had long floating sleeves of blue and a wide blue velvet belt, with velvet flowers. A mantle of green cloth had a yoke and wide stripes to the end of the sleeves, of black caracul fabric.

An evening dress of black velvet was simply draped with a sort of abbreviated cape hanging from one shoulder. Skirts were very little longer than before; the floating panels proceeding from unexpected places gave the impression of length. The whole "collection" impressed one as eminently practical in design, also with the least possible display in the out-of-door garments. All the effects were reserved for the "corages," only disclosed when jackets were discarded. These seem to be in accordance with the spirit of the times, which demands elegance without excessive show.

All these "designs" are named—with the weirdest names sometimes—and when a customer expresses general approval, a "vendeur" asks the mannequin: "Quel est votre nom?" "Surprise," "Vertelette," "Garden Pansy," are some of the appellations of these desirable costumes.

It should be noted that girdles are evidently indispensable and are, in the case of day-dresses, mostly used in dull silver, but they are unfortunately, even now, produced in cheap form by the enterprising "Magasins de Nouveautés," which may diminish their present popularity. In spite of the color crusade, black is still shown in shops catering for the general public who have to remember utility when purchasing. Fringes are in great demand; the prettiest in fine black silk. These, when tactfully applied will renovate many a dress and bring it up to date.

## Saturday Night Suppers in New England

It was her Saturday night "supper" which delighted the relatives of Great-Aunt Elvira, for never once did she savor from setting forth on her immaculate table the traditional supper of New England. True, the attractive dishes were not prepared in the brick oven, but they had the flavor which is brought out only by the sure, deft hand of the experienced housewife.

First and foremost, and occupying

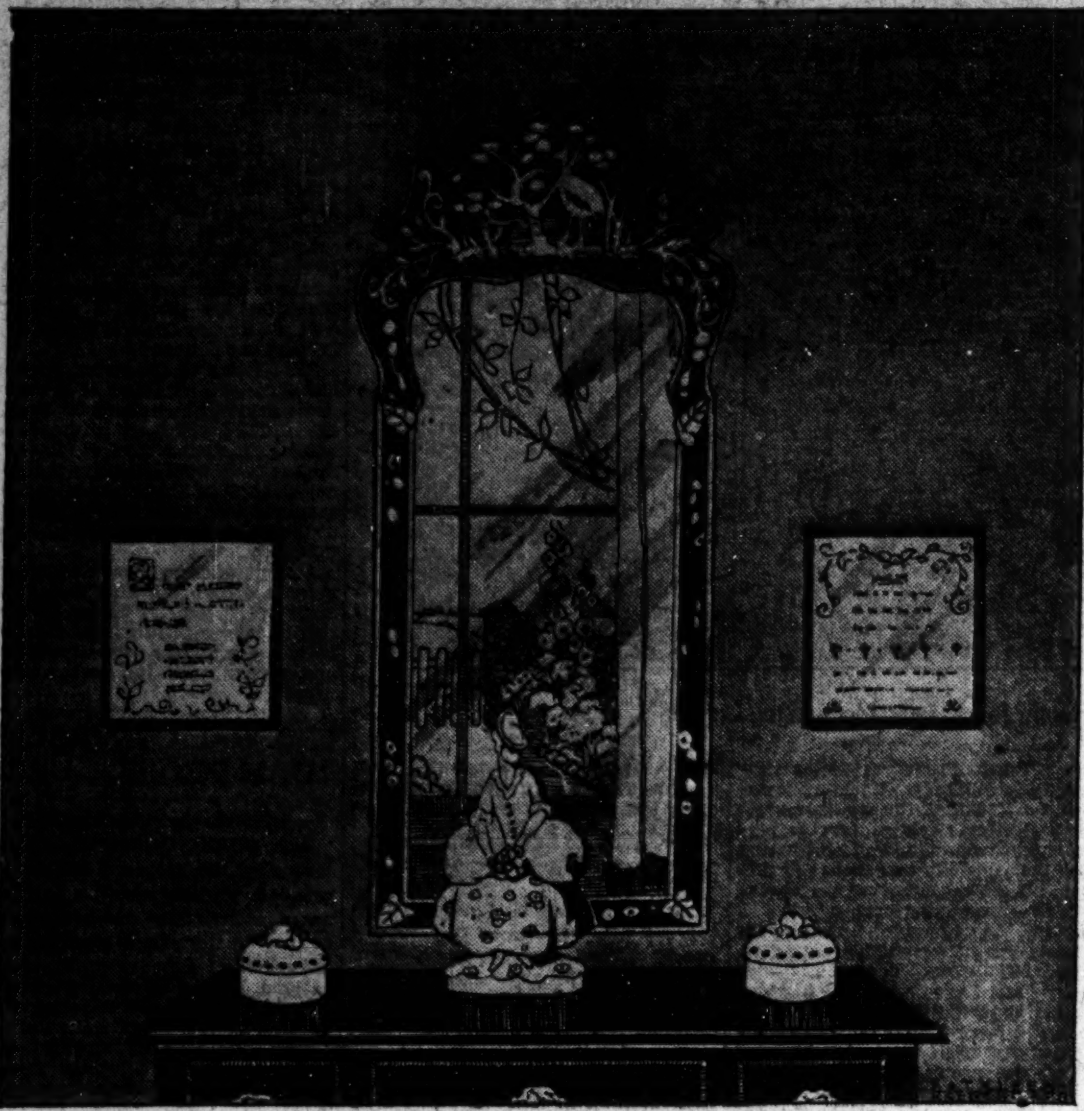
the place of honor, were the rich baked beans. On Friday evening Aunt Elvira always put to soak a quart of either "solder," "yellow eyes" or pea beans. Early in the morning she parboiled them, adding a small pinch of soda to the water, until the outside skins broke. Then, after a thorough rinsing, half of them were placed in the bean pot, and a piece of salt pork, scored across the rind, put on top. The pork was covered with the remaining beans, one-half cupful of maple, brown or white sugar mixed with two tablespoons of molasses and a half-teaspoon of mustard added. The bean pot was filled with cold water,

## The Use of Mirrors in Decoration

The thought of the mirror in decoration may awaken, in many people, incongruous recollections which make but slight appeal to their sense of beauty, or pathetic discernment. It is difficult to forget old memories of garishly gold-framed mirrors in boarding houses, hung on harsh red wallpapers and stuck about with post cards and artificial flowers. Or again, the many restaurant mirrors, in their equally blatant setting, throwing back

should be placed on a quiet toned background, and with a good proportion of clear surrounding wall, free from other conflicting objects. When hung in this way, your mirror will be a continual source of pleasure with its changing light and shade and ever varying color.

Of course, to obtain this right harmony of setting the question of framing becomes of vital concern, as a flamboyant and flashing gold frame would completely negative any artistic result. Fortunately, however, in the matter of mirror frames, many of our greatest designers have expended some of their best thought, and as a result



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## An old lacquered mirror

covered, and placed in the oven, where the beans baked steadily until supper time. Once or twice during the day more water was added, and the beans were uncovered during the last hour of cooking.

Flanking the beans were the dark brown bread and the crisp cucumber pickles. In making the brown bread Aunt Elvira mixed together one cupful of corn meal, one cupful of rye meal and one cupful of graham flour, three-quarters of a cupful of molasses, one scant teaspoon of soda, and sweet milk to make a thick batter. The mixture was poured into pound baking powder tins and steamed for at least five hours.

The pickles had been prepared during the summer by a recipe that had been in the family for a long time. First a brine, consisting of a gallon of cider vinegar, one cupful of sugar, one cupful of mustard, and one cupful of salt, was placed in stone crocks. As the cucumbers became of the right size they were picked and washed and put into the brine. Easy to make, weren't they? No heating of vinegar, but the result was delicious.

Cream cake was pretty sure to be part of the Saturday night supper. Great-Aunt Elvira took a cup two eggs and filled the cup with sour cream. Then she added one cupful of sugar, one scant teaspoon of soda, one and one-half cupfuls of sifted pastry flour, one-half teaspoon of cinnamon and a pinch of salt. It was baked for half an hour in a moderate oven, and was as light as the proverbial feather.

But Saturday night would not have been Saturday night without Great-Aunt Elvira's quivery custard pie. She heated one pint of milk on the stove. This was added slowly to three eggs beaten up lightly with one-half cupful of sugar, and a pinch of salt. The mixture was poured into a fluted pie shell and baked until firm, in an oven which was quick at first, but gradually cooled down, after the pie had browned over. To vary the flavor of the pie, Great-Aunt sometimes used maple sugar, or added a couple of tablespoons of finely chopped walnut meats.

## A Place for Rainy-Day Things

All you fortunate ones who are planning the house you are going to build—do try to provide a roomy, light place for the keeping of raincoats, umbrellas and overshoes. The closet for such necessities is generally the darkest spot in the house, most often under a stairway where it is almost impossible to find identifying marks. Who has not started off on some rainy morning after a battle in the dark with vicious umbrellas, dangling garments and a scattered horde of rubbers—every one else's but your own? If this clothes closet has to be under the hall stairs, have it fitted with an electric light or gas jet for the comfort of your family, remembering that the place is used, anyway, only on dark and gloomy days.

Among the many things that may be urged in favor of raffia, as a medium in basketry is its toughness, its cleanliness, its capacity for "taking" the simplest colors, and its inexpensiveness. It is practically impossible to wear out a basket made of raffia. Bicycle baskets subjected to the roughest usage for years are as serviceable as the day they were made. After the material has been soaked in order to rid it of the lye used in the dressing of it, raffia has a velvet-like texture that not only makes it lovely to handle but renders it capable of being molded into any shape. Any of the ordinary household dyes may be used with good effect in coloring raffia, but the craftworker desirous of imitating the American Indians and other native races who work such wonders with this and similar materials may find pleasure in experimenting with such things as a solution of green walnuts, fruit juices, the liquor in which raspberries, blackberries or cherries have been boiled provides excellent coloring matter—and various kinds of bark "teas." Clay and "soot" are both used with very good results by native workers who bury the raffia in wet clay or leave it to soak in soot-stained water in order to get some of their best yellows and most effective tones of mole. The average individual is well advised to leave experimenting in these matters alone so long as a reasonable supply of more easily managed dyes is obtainable. The large majority of people who use the material cherish the belief that it is a kind of grass. As a matter of fact, raffia is stripped from the underside of the raffia—or raphia—palm leaf, and it comes to this country from many of Britain's tropical possessions.

The actual making of the basket presents few difficulties. The material, having been washed and, if desired, dyed, should be dried indoors. If it is subjected to wind and sun at this stage it is apt to go "stringy," whereas if it is dried indoors the breadth of the strips increases considerably. The best kind of plait is the ordinary three-strand plait, as it can be molded in every way than a wider one. To make the plait for a large basket, take sufficient raffia to make a plait about 1/2 an inch wide. The plait should be firm but not hard and stiff. For smaller baskets the plait should be correspondingly small, a 1/4-inch-wide plait being wide enough for the majority of small baskets. In making large baskets of the kind required for waste paper or for use in bedrooms, it is well to plait five plith in with the raffia. This plith may

## The Possibilities of Raffia

Wise is the craftworker who makes a specialty of baskets. In the house and out of it, baskets are in constant demand, and of the making of them there is no end. In spite of this fact, the generally useful basket is rarely a thing of beauty, and the basket that combines artistic charm with practical qualities is usually unduly costly. There is really no reason why the waste basket which should have its place in every living room should not harmonize with the color scheme of its surroundings, and the bedroom basket for the reception of soiled lace and muslin can equally well be made

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an object of proper decorative interest. Nor need the matter end there. The picnic basket is a veritable boon not only to the motorist but to every one else who appreciates the wayside meal. There is, too, the whole vast family of shopping baskets, from the small affair made probably, in some vivid color, to the real market basket with a quite marvelous holding capacity. Fruit, flowers and vegetables all call for their particular baskets, and in the fashioning of these there is unlimited pleasure as well as profit. When all is said and done, however, the work-basket is most likely to be the one in which the potential basket-maker is destined to take most pleasure. There are little "week-end" baskets made to hold little more than a couple of reels, tapes, needles, and such like obvious essentials. There are big "stocking baskets" and medium sized knitting baskets. There are no end of baskets between the little and the medium, and the medium and the big; and the shapes these baskets may follow is limited only by the ingenuity of the worker in copying more or less classic designs. Round baskets and oval baskets may be varied by baskets suggesting oriental pots and vessels of different kinds, but if the basket-maker never gets farther than the simplest forms she is likely to find her time very fully occupied in satisfying the demands for her work.

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be dyed any color, but in its natural color it can usually be depended on to work in satisfactorily.

The way to keep the plait even in width often fails to occur to the beginner. When the plait begins to show signs of thinning, take several fresh strands and lay them over the group of strands on the left-hand side of the plait. Plait in these fresh strands, leaving several inches of the ends out. With the next row plait in these ends. A very little practice will enable the worker to keep the plait perfectly even by adding the strands in this way, and there will be very few ends to clip off when the plait is finished.

The quantity of plait required for a basket standing about 10 inches high and seven inches in width is usually about a dozen yards. This applies to a 1/2-inch plait. Eighteen yards will make as large a basket as the worker is likely to want. These quantities will give the worker an approximate idea of her requirements, but it is always advisable to leave the plait unfinished at the end in case it is desired to increase its length. After the plait is finished, clip off any loose ends.

To make the base of the basket, take the end of the plait—or rather, the beginning of the plait and double it back about an inch so that the doubled part sets edge to edge with itself. Thread a very stout, large-eyed needle—the needles sold for punch work are best for the purpose—with a strong strand of raffia and stitch the doubled bit firmly through and through. This double forms a nucleus round which the rest of the plait may be sewn. Keep the plait always edge to edge with the plait in the preceding row, and continue to sew firmly well into the raffia till a disc big enough to form the bottom of the basket has been made. To make the sides of the basket, turn the plait at right angles with this disc, stitch into the desired position, and continue in the same way, shaping the basket according to any desired model. If the worker starts with a small round basket she will learn more of this matter of modeling than could be acquired in a whole series of articles. When any of this shaping is in progress it is necessary to sew the plait with extra firmness, but in no circumstances must this sewing be tight enough to pucker the raffia. If baskets are being made in large numbers, the worker will often find it to her advantage to have wooden discs made to form the bottoms. These discs are best made of three-ply wood. Holes are made as near as possible to the edge of the disc about one-quarter of an inch apart. The first row of plait is sewn to the disc by means of these holes, after which the work proceeds as usual.

## Wooden Beads and How to Make Them

Very charming necklaces may be made with the wooden beads used by the upholsterers as the foundation for the tassels they use in their work. These can be obtained in many sizes and shapes, both round and oblong, and it is well to select a variety, as a better effect is thus produced. The beads should first be painted with ordinary oil paints, or with the

varnish paints used for furniture, and when this first coat is dry they should be decorated with small designs in other colors, or in black and gold. Finally, when quite dry, they should be varnished. The most effective way of stringing the beads is on a silk cord, placing them at intervals of about six inches, and knotting the cord above and below each bead to hold it in place. The cord should be long enough to pass once round the neck and to hang down in long ends in front, and may be either finished off with a bead at either end, or with two silk tassels.

The color schemes may naturally be varied endlessly, to suit all tastes. A very effective chain was one in which the beads had been painted chiefly in tones of orange, red and black, and strung on a black silk cord with black tassels; while another, in which greens, purples and gold predominated, was strung on a green cord.

The beads themselves are inexpensive, and the work of decorating them easy and pleasant, so that it is quite possible to have a variety of these charming trifles to tone with different dresses, and they also serve as delightful and original gifts, especially when the color scheme has been thought out to add the finishing touch to some costume, or in accordance with the recipient's particular taste.

## Some Meatless Dishes

Mock Rump-Steak Pudding—Line a pudding basin with the usual pastry or suet crust. Take some large white haricot beans (previously boiled but not broken up), some boiled chestnuts (peeled whole), some taploca (soaked in cold water for about an hour), some fried onions, chopped parsley, four cloves and some very small fried forcemeat balls. Make a rich brown gravy and fill up the basin, adding salt and pepper to taste, cover with pastry and steam or boil for about two hours. It is a good plan to prepare the ingredients the day before the pudding is required.

Chestnut Ragout—Boil some large chestnuts for about an hour, peeling while still hot. Prepare some good haricot bean or other vegetable stock, add a few drops of lemon juice, some forcemeat balls and stew until the chestnuts are quite tender. Serve with mashed potatoes and red currant jelly. The forcemeat balls may be omitted if desired.

Forcemeat Balls for the Above Recipes—Rub half an ounce of butter or margarine into five ounces of bread crumbs, adding chopped lemon thyme, lemon peel, chopped parsley, pepper and salt, and an egg to bind; fry brown in deep fat.

Cheese Pudding—Fill a greased pie dish with alternate layers of slices of bread and butter and good cooking cheese (grated), adding salt and pepper and dry mustard evenly sprinkled between the slices of bread and butter. Beat up one or two eggs over the pudding some time before it goes into the oven so as to allow it to soak into the bread. Bake about an hour and turn out on a hot dish. This makes a very nice luncheon dish, served with cauliflower, asparagus or other green vegetables.

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## MELILLA DURING MILITARY CAMPAIGN

Base of the Spanish Army in Morocco—This City Is Remarkably Quiet in the Face of Persistent Enemy Onslaughts

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MELILLA, Morocco—This place is remarkably tranquil now, all things considered, being the base and headquarters of a very formidable military movement against an enemy that for the time being is almost literally at the gates and frequently employs a considerable disposition to be a nuisance. The opening of the new offensive for which such remarkable preparations have been made, transforming Melilla and raising it to a state of intense activity, has been attended with enormous interest.

There have been various preliminary moves which have served to make the situation keenly exciting. One was when a column led by General Sanjurjo and Neiva attacked the Moors a little way out from the city when the object was to establish a blockade between Casablanca and Zoco el Had for the assistance of supplies. A convoy, accompanied by a contingent of 6000 men, found the rebel Moors very strongly entrenched and with two big guns impaled.

The Spanish forces might have been enough for them, but it was thought best to take no risks and at the same time to give the enemy a sense of the great Spanish resources that have now been established, and so 6000 more men were sent for from Melilla, arriving in good time. A real battle then ensued, the rebels attacking in great violence, but being nearly helpless before the Spanish machine guns. After 10 hours of fighting the Spanish forces had the situation under their control, made a general charge, and the Moors took to their heels.

### Outpost Gallantry

Some of the Spanish officers and men at outposts which are much harassed by the enemy display remarkable bravery and coolness. One of these in particular is a commandant of the Toledo regiment, a young officer named Arlas, who is in command of the garrison at Sid Hamet el Hach, which is bothered day and night and where acts of bravery are conducted in uninterrupted succession. When asked by signal what is the state of his garrison and what there is to report, young Arlas never gives any other answer than that "Nothing new has happened here."

The bombing of Nador—the town to the south of Melilla which the rebels recently took, the garrison lasting out there in dramatic circumstances which have already been described, this place being nearest of consequence to Melilla and a railway existing between the two—aroused the greatest interest, and the aviators were made much of on their return. It seems that the rebel Moors there, like those in many other parts, had up to then no experience of aeroplanes, and, as usual in such circumstances, concluded at once that they were supernatural apparitions to which nothing was impossible. In such a case large numbers of them thought it best to seek what protection they imagined the local river would afford them, and others plunged into the sea. Water in some form was always favored.

### The Situation in Nador

There was a report that the rebels had practically destroyed Nador after the last Spaniards, who conducted such an heroic defense in the church tower and at the four mills, had gone out from it. These reports, however, have been exaggerated, for the Spanish authorities here have just risked sending an armored train along the railway to the immediate outskirts of Nador to explore the situation, and it reports that, though badly damaged, most of the buildings—including the church and the flour mills—and the railway station are still good, and Moorish families there are apparently leading their lives with some normality.

It is, however, discovered that there are great differences of opinion among them as to what is the best course to pursue, a considerable section being in favor of surrendering to the Spaniards without any further ado. The others, however, faithful to Abd el Krim, who is now issuing his commands from Zeluán, the other town a little further to the south, are for going right through with the business. The differences were such that it was considered necessary to hold a general meeting to discuss the situation, and opinions were so heated at this gathering that it ended in a fight and the free use of the rifles and ammunition that were meant for the Spaniards.

It is reported that at the time of the rising at Nador many Spaniards engaged in industrial pursuits in the neighborhood—particularly the farmers in the country round about—were assisted to escape from the danger zone and get to the French zone by friendly Moors. The same, however, some impressive exceptions. One of them was the case of a farmer named José Canton, who was given to understand that he might be accommodated with his liberty if he paid enough for it and duly arranged the terms, handing over the money. But, this done, the bargain was repudiated, and Canton was set to do prisoner's labor, while subsequently a worse fate befell him.

Various reports have been in circulation concerning supposed offers of surrender on a large scale, and one of these tales has it that there have been negotiations between General Berenguer and Abd el Krim for an "armistice." Incredible as the suggestion might seem, it obtained some credence, due chiefly to the delay in beginning the big offensive and also to

the persistence with which the rebels were attacking at some points not far distant from the city. Although the latter attacks were occasionally irritating, they were not more than that, and the reports, chiefly circulated from Algeria, to the effect that the rebels were in the hipodrome and were shelling Melilla just when the fancy took them, were simply stupid like many other reports emanating from the same source.

This about the supposed "armistice" came from there, and after it had had a slight and hesitating run the government at Madrid issued a denial, stating that no such negotiations had taken place nor would. General Berenguer has, however, received the representatives of various tribes who have been sending in to know on what terms they might surrender and if they might hope for no punishment, the answer being that they must make first of all an unconditional surrender of all arms and munitions, after which the Spanish troops would occupy their territory, and if any more arms were then discovered severe consequences would be visited upon the offending tribe.

### Moors Using Captured Artillery

The question of punishment is left open. There is no doubt that the tribes are in extreme fear of the wrath that they believe is coming. In all the little engagements that have taken place so far the enemy at first generally shows a good front. He seems to have made up his mind, against his reason, to a big effort. Then the new Spanish artillery gets going, there is a small demonstration from the aeroplanes, infantry are displayed in numbers never seen before, and the enemy is promptly seized with panic and runs as fast as he can.

This has become a frequent experience, though the real army of Abd el Krim has not yet been tested. Some say it is much weaker than before, but others declare that Abd el Krim has obtained numerous reinforcements of late and that he can make a most formidable opposition. He seems to have made some effective use of the masses of Spanish artillery that he captured in July. He forced the Spanish prisoners, under extreme threats, to work it, and when the prisoners in such circumstances were deliberately shooting their shells short, the rebel leaders, having excellent field glasses, detected the trick and demanded accurate shooting.

There are, however, still defects in the rebel artillery fire, and especially in the placing of the guns. Abd el Krim is reported to be bringing only half the captured artillery to the combat, keeping the other half prudently in a safe place somewhere.

Among various interesting personalities who have been to Melilla lately has been Indalecio Prieto, the Bilbao Socialist deputy. It is understood that this gentleman, who is not in these days such an extreme Socialist as he was when he first went to the Cortes, came to Melilla for the purpose of collecting material and information on the spot for use in his proposed interpellation of the government upon Morocco policy and conduct at the forthcoming opening of Parliament. However that may be, he has been received by General Berenguer, and a commission that came with him delivered half a million pesetas that they had brought from Bilbao for the soldiers and anything else that might be wanted.

## PROTESTS AGAINST PARTITION IN IRELAND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—Following the protests against partition lodged by the counties of Tyrone and Fermanagh, South Armagh, South Down, and Derry City, the last and by no means least is that of Derry, which is introducing the deputation which waited on Eamon de Valera at the Mansion House, said although he did not belong to the Sinn Féin party he was none the less opposed to partition.

J. Walsh, speaking on behalf of South Derry, pointed out that the position of the section he represented had always fought against English aggression from ancient times, that South Derry was torn away from Tyrone to form the English county of "London" derry, and that the people of both counties were homogeneous. "We think," he continued, "with President Lincoln, whom Mr. Lloyd George loves to quote, that the preservation of the integrity of our country is worth the sacrifices of the lives of a million of men."

P. Lynch, on behalf of the Derry County Council and representing North Derry, said that "partition would only lead to the perpetuation of internal strife, and obstruct that peace and unity which we all desire; and we are opposed to it in any form."

Replying, Mr. de Valera expressed the opinion that it was inexpedient to partition the nation against the express will of the people; that it was "wrong in principle, unbound economically, and could only lead to turmoil and bankruptcy."

## DEPORTED DARWIN JUDGE COMPENSATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Compensation of £2800 has been paid to Judge Bevan, formerly of the Northern Territory, in settlement of an action brought by him against the Commonwealth on the ground that he had been illegally dismissed. Other claims are understood to be pending. The question has its origin in the government action which followed the forcible deportation from the Northern Territory of certain officials who had become obnoxious to a section of Darwin's population. It will be remembered that this action resulted in a royal commission to inquire into the administration of Darwin and the grievances of the populace.

## WORKING FOR A SMOKELESS BRITAIN

Sir Napier Shaw Says Successful Anti-Smoke Crusade Would Transform the Homes of Millions of the English People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—Never have British skies been so clear nor the air so pure as during this memorable summer. This delightful state of things is due partly to the exceptionally fine weather and partly to the reduced consumption of coal—the latter being a result of the recent miners' strike, the high price of fuel, and the warm temperature. A similar phenomenon, in a less degree, was noticed during the last coal strike. People are asking whether anything can be done to purify the atmosphere of London and other large cities, and Sir Napier Shaw, F.R.S., chairman of the Advisory Committee on Atmospheric Pollution, Sir George Bellby, F.R.S., Director of Fuel Research, Leonard Hill, F.R.S., who has long carried on a crusade against present methods of coal consumption, and others are addressing themselves to the problem.

Mr. Hill states that recent computations show that only about 5 per cent of the energy value of coal is at present utilized, 95 per cent being wasted. He points out that when it is burnt in open grates and furnaces by far the greater part of the heat value goes into the atmosphere, while there is an enormous waste of valuable by-products, such as ammonium sulphate, tar, and other chemical substances. In addition, the atmosphere is polluted, the sky is darkened, sunlight is obscured, stones and metals are corroded, the pores of plants are choked, houses and other buildings are covered with soot, clothes, curtains, and hangings are soiled, for decoration dark colors have to be used instead of light, washing and repainting are frequent, and work and wear and tear are greatly increased. Further, coal smoke produces fog, which causes delay, and loss of various kinds. It is estimated that from domestic fires alone about 2,000,000 tons of soot are annually poured into English skies.

### Waste and Loss

All this waste and loss and dirt could be avoided if coal were properly dealt with, by being converted, for the most part, into smokeless fuel, gas, and substitutes for petrol. It is calculated that by improved methods at least 25 per cent of the energy value of coal could be turned to account. That would mean an enormous increase in the amount of coal available for export, and thus international trade would be stimulated; while at the same time British skies would be purified and dwellings, houses and their appointments freed from dirt. More open-air life would be possible, and children for most of the time could be educated out of doors. In London there are only a few open-air schools, as against 320 in New York. It has been ascertained that in consequence of the murkiness of the atmosphere there is a loss of 40 per cent of sunlight in the center of Leeds, as compared with its suburbs.

Sir Napier Shaw, whose committee has been investigating the nature and amount of the impurity of the air of London and other localities since 1912, states that a gauge in the metropolis collects in the course of a month "solid" impurity, either in the form of tar soot and dust, or brought down in solution with the rain as sulphates, and so forth, to the extent of 13.41 metric tons per square kilometer; whereas in the open country near Malvern the average total amount collected monthly is only 2.58 metric tons per square kilometer, of which only 0.16 is tar soot, or other form of carbon, and 1.97 is soluble solids. Sir Napier states that doors and windows do nothing to keep out the fine dirt that is carried by the air; the air which finds its way through a filter in a closed room being just as dirty as the air in the street.

### London in November

In London in November the dirt of Sundays is two-thirds of week-day dirt; the conclusion being that two-thirds of the dirt in the atmosphere may be attributed to domestic operations, and one-third to the industrial operations of railways, factories, and so forth. In spring and summer the air is found to be much purer than in winter. The impurity of a May day is about one quarter of a November day; at night time in May the impurity is only about a tenth of the night impurity in November. The notably dirty period is from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.—the working hours. The impurity in 1921 is only half what it was in 1920.

Sir George Bellby remarks (in The Times) that the scarcity and dearth of coal and other fuel during the past five or six years has opened the eyes of householders to the desirability of the more efficient use of fuel for heating and cooking purposes. The broad question is, to what extent is it practicable to replace the 140,000,000 tons of coal which is annually consumed in the United Kingdom in the raw state by gas, oil, and coke produced by the carbonization of coal in gas-works and coke-ovens? If smokeless fuel is to become a substantial factor in the abolition of smoke from the atmosphere, it must, Sir George points out, be regularly produced on a very large scale, so that it is always obtainable by the domestic consumers in large towns. Only when that stage was reached would it be possible to do full justice to the qualities of this fuel by the design and construction of fireplaces, stoves and cooking ranges specially adapted for its use. It would then be necessary to consider the placing of restrictions on the use of raw coal for domestic purposes. There are three ways in which that

might be done: by a great and permanent rise in the price of coal, by prosecution and fining, and by the imposition of a tax on the burning of smoke-producing fuels. He suggests that a chimney tax might be so applied as to stimulate and encourage the widest and most radical improvement in domestic heating.

Sir Napier Shaw proposes that in the interests of the community local rates should be eased for homes which make no smoke, and The Times approves the suggestion. He laments that hitherto so little progress has been made in the anti-smoke crusade, which if successful, would transform the lives and homes of vast numbers of the inhabitants of the British Isles. One recalls that for years William Whitely preached "daylight savings" to deaf ears and hopes that at no distant date people will begin to listen to the apostles of a smokeless Britain.

## IS GERMANY CLOSE TO BANKRUPTCY?

Belief in French Financial Circles That Such Is the Case Has Little Effect on the Market

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The most important phenomenon of a financial character is the general acceptance in France of the belief that Germany will next year be declared bankrupt. It is somewhat surprising to observe how calmly this prospect is regarded. One would have supposed that it would have provoked a great outcry in the popular press. Certainly it has been discussed, and some of the newspapers naturally state that the fall of the mark and the imminence of bankruptcy are just another German trick. But the stupidity of treating a grave financial situation as a mere political matter and of endeavoring to arouse popular sentiment has apparently been forgotten.

At any rate the newspapers which boast the biggest circulations have done very little to stir up passions or to emphasize the disappointment that must naturally be felt. It is in a calm spirit that the possibility which has now become a probability is considered. The more important and serious journals apparently do not close their eyes to the facts. The "Temps" has made much of the statement of Maynard Keynes in which he foretells the formal bankruptcy of Germany next year, and although not absolutely accepting this prediction, does not on the other hand dispute it, and indicates that some of the Allies are already proceeding on the assumption that the German collapse is inevitable.

### Factor Behind Separate Bargain

It is exactly because there is grave doubt whether there are to be many further payments by Germany that there is such keen competition for the division of the first milliard marks. It is because it is feared that the London agreement is bound to break down that France has tried to make a separate bargain in order to be paid in goods for the next five years.

There are many indications of a similar character which tend to show that the French authorities and all enlightened politicians have few illusions about the future of the allied scheme of reparations. They are coolly preparing for the worst and are hoping that when the crash comes they will at any rate have secured for France substantial payments in kind. Even though bankruptcy came to Germany it is hoped that the Loucheur scheme will be carried out.

After all the political diatribes that have been heard during the past two years it is surely extraordinary that France should become suddenly frankly realist. Of course, there will yet be much perturbation and much political outcry when it is definitely announced that Germany cannot continue her payments to the Reparations Commission. Such protests and allegations of bad faith appeal to a public which is not always well informed. But the significant point is that well-informed people are now rather concerned to meet the emergencies which will arise and are, without needless and useless wallowing, studying the problem in advance. The Loucheur scheme if carried out will certainly help to blunt the edge of French anger.

### French Credits Little Affected

In addition there is some talk of setting up a sort of allied commission of debt in Germany. It may be doubted whether the proposal can be pushed very seriously. Some sort of control, or rather inspection, of German finances will obviously be demanded, but it would appear absurd to suppose that any foreign country or combination of foreign countries could, as it were, take over Germany as a going concern and run the finances of the country. They find it sufficiently difficult to run their own.

For the present it may simply be noted that the growing belief in the insolvency of Germany and the total smash of allied schemes of repayment provokes practically no dismay and has little unfavorable influence on the Bourse or on French credits. In some sense such a result has been discounted in advance. There will probably be a party which will demand the seizing of the Ruhr and other guarantees, but already the Ruhr policy is somewhat discredited and is regarded as presenting little hope of profit to France.

### PALESTINE BOUNDARY LINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—It is almost decided that the boundary line between Palestine and the Hausera will be the Kasser-el-Azza. The river forming part of this boundary will be divided between the two zones.

## BAVARIAN LEADER IS ADVOCATE OF UNITY

Count Lerchenfeld, the Recently Named Minister - President, Stands for a Federation of Democratic German States

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—Count Hugo Lerchenfeld, the newly elected Minister-President of Bavaria, has not hitherto been prominent in the service of the government, but what work he has done he has done thoroughly and conscientiously. He is the son of Count Ludwig Lerchenfeld, president of the Bavarian Cabinet, and nephew of the Bavarian Ambassador in Berlin, who for 30 years—from the Bismarck era to a few years ago—filled his position as one of the most tactful and exemplary diplomatists Germany has ever known. From his uncle the new President of Bavaria learned much in his early youth during his university studies in Berlin.

He studied law and statecraft and was employed in the social-political department of the Home Office until 1900. He threw himself wholeheartedly into all social-political problems and after the war broke out filled various positions in the occupied districts, such as that of police president at Lodz and later on commissioner in the Polish State Council. Count Lerchenfeld was, altogether, three and a half years in Warsaw, where, with characteristic tact, he gained the respect and even affection of the Poles, learning their language and endeavoring in every way to smooth the natural discrepancies. He is the opposite of the stereotyped bureaucrat, being frank and winning in manner, broad-minded, and, while loving his own country, is deeply convinced of the imperativeness of a united Germany.

### Post a Difficult One

The Count has paid more than one visit to the United States, making a study of men and things across the Atlantic and speaking English perfectly. After the revolution Count Lerchenfeld had a responsible position in the Foreign Office and was ultimately sent to Darmstadt as Ambassador.

Those who know him well and who are versed in Bavarian characteristics and conditions consider Count Lerchenfeld admirably fitted for the difficult post of Minister-President. The Bavarians have always been a "difficult" people, very rough and ready and tenacious of what they believe to be their rights. The Chancellor, in one of his speeches during the recent crisis, declared the Bavarians needed extremely delicate handling. Now that the crisis is past it is openly admitted that Germany has been on the verge of civil war under the nationalist-monarchical rule of Dr. von Kahr. Certainly one of the most critical junctures in Germany's history since the revolution has just been successfully tide over.

Count Lerchenfeld's Cabinet is formed of six reputedly capable men, five of whom are members of the National Peoples Party, and one Democrat. He also has under him the Ministry of Justice. The new Minister-President's opening speech, disclosing his program, was resolute and convincing. He said there were three points upon which he desired to lay stress. The first was the necessity of preserving the order in the state that

had been regained with such infinite difficulty; this was absolutely imperative for the reconstruction of the state, and he would repeat all dangers, no matter from what source they came, with all the means at his command. He begged the parties to support him in this matter. Count Lerchenfeld then said:

### Firm in Loyalty to State

"The second point is loyalty to the German State. This loyalty is for me and my program firm as a rock. This loyalty does not only apply to internal conditions but demands practical support in all tasks imposed by Germany's deep necessity upon the German Government. I cannot think of Germany as anything else but federal. Exaggerated centralization is antagonistic alike to our history and our interests. I shall resolutely parry all and every opposition 'that may be made to the federal government. In unanimity with the other countries I intend to support and promote not only negatively but positively the active development of the Constitution and good relations between the Bavarian and the federal governments. I hope to avoid all friction and establish an atmosphere of mutual confidence."

The President said the third important point was social. "Our greatest misfortune," he declared, "is the attitude of class hostility. I am well aware that social distress and social distinctions cannot be eliminated by government measures, but I shall do my utmost to prevent the gulf from becoming wider."

In this connection the speaker stated his intention of fighting the illicit trading that had become so general to the detriment of the poorer classes. He said, in conclusion, that he had accepted the arduous post that had been offered to him from a sense of duty to his personal views of life as a Christian and a lover of his country. The speech was received with unqualified approval and has created the best possible impression in Berlin. The following day the Minister-President came to Berlin to confer with the Chancellor upon the subject, among others, of raising the state of siege in Bavaria.

## STUDY COURSES TO BE OFFERED IN IRELAND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—At a recent conference in Dublin under the Dail Eireann commission appointed to look into secondary education in Ireland it was decided to select committees to deal with Irish, English and modern languages; mathematics, physical science, manual training, the classics, history, geography, economics, sociology, art and music. I was further decided that the full course of study in Irish secondary schools should cover a period of six years; that students should begin at the age of 12, and that there should be two examinations for leaving certificates, one for those who have completed a four years' course and one for the full six years.

Emphasis was laid on the fact that while "every inducement would be held out in an Irish state" for the adoption of the Irish language, there would be no compulsion in the schools and that neither Irish nor English should be taught in opposition to the wishes of a majority of the pupils' parents. The delegates seemed to be imbued with the determination to raise the education of the country to the highest possible level, and much optimism regarding the future was discernible.

## SOME FRUITS OF THE AGITATION IN INDIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India—Mahatma Gandhi and his friends have, of course, a deep-rooted objection to the "Satanic Western Government," but they say that non-cooperation will never cease and peace will never come until two great wrongs are righted—one affecting the Punjab Province, the other the Muhammadan religion by the terms of peace with Turkey. Hindus and Muhammadans alike had their most serious grievances against the British: unforgivable grievances, so that a sacred and very new alliance would be formed from adherents of the two religions.

Himself traditionally a Hindu, his two chief colleagues are Muhammadans, and out of this union there were some curious instances of fraternization on record—of Hindu orators being allowed to address meetings in Muhammadan mosques. It is to his credit that there is nothing closer to Mr. Gandhi's heart than Hindu Muhammadan unity. But he preaches ideals far ahead of the ordinary human being in this tropical country. The most outstanding feature of this Muhammadan rebellion has been an orgy of murder, destruction and forcible conversion to the expense of their Hindu neighbors. European planters and their bungalows have suffered, as have police stations and government treasuries, but their losses in men and property are as nothing compared with that of the Hindus. Old feuds, and antipathies and national feelings will out, and it is very clear what would happen if the British raj were withdrawn.

The cause of Muhammadan unity has suffered a most severe setback. Mr. Gandhi, now touring in far away Assam among the tea garden estates, will, presumably, when he hears the news, be once again the "saddest man in India." This outbreak has come because for months past agitators have been allowed free play among the violent passions of an ignorant mob. Lord Reading cannot be blamed because he inherited a situation not of his making. The attitude of the government seems to be—though it is being gradually modified—to leave the agitators full scope, so long as no breach of the peace is actually committed. It is certain that this attitude will have to be modified. Non-cooperation as a reasoned, peaceful and philosophic policy has totally failed. Here and there in a number of quarters it has degenerated into attacks of anarchy.

So far there has been no extension of the trouble in South India, although there is considerable excitement among the students in Travancore State, a native principality in the extreme south of India, south even of Malabar. The schools in Travancore have had to be closed. At Madras the mill hands are again in one of their perennial periods of unrest. Burning of huts of strike-breakers proceeds apace; the armed police have had to fire on one or two occasions, and a platoon of the Leinsters was stoned.

## AUSTRALIA KEEPING ITS GOLD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Australians leaving the Commonwealth have been permitted to take with them 20 sovereigns, but the number of travelers has resulted in such an outflow of gold that Sir Joseph Cook, the federal Treasurer, has withdrawn the £20 privilege. It is now an offense against the law for anyone leaving the Commonwealth to carry sovereigns, unless he has received special permission from the federal Treasurer.



Belding, maker of fine silks, says—"Wash silks in

LUX"

WHISK one tablespoonful of Lux into a thick lather in half a bowlful of very hot water. Add cold water until lukewarm. Dip garment up and down, pressing suds repeatedly through soiled spots.

Rinse in three lukewarm waters. Squeeze water out—do not wring. Roll in towel; when nearly dry, press with a warm iron—never a hot one.

COLORED SILKS. Have suds and rinsing water almost cool. Wash quickly to keep colors from running. Hang in the shade to dry.

MADE IN U.S.A.



## RAILWAYS' LOSS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Deficit for 1920-21 Is Accounted For in Part by Fact That Increase in Business Does Not Offset Capital Expenditure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office  
SYDNEY, New South Wales.—State railways showed a net loss for the financial year ended June 30 of £577,032 and state tramways a net profit of £109,672, making a net loss of £467,360. As against the deficit must be placed the fact made public by J. Fraser, Chief Railway Commissioner, that "it can be definitely stated that there is no country in the world which pays the same wages as are paid in the New South Wales railways and carries a passenger one mile or a ton of goods one mile at the same rates as apply in this State."

The total earnings in the financial year under review were £14,267,205 for the railways and £3,471,735 for the tramways, making a total of £17,738,940. The working expenses were respectively £11,032,877 and £2,943,352, a total of £13,976,229. It will be seen that the railways actually earned £3,234,528 more than it cost to run them, and the tramways showed a balance of £528,486. The interest on the capital invested was in the case of the railways £3,811,560 and in the case of the tramways £431,814. The previous financial year showed a total deficit of £137,574, of which the net loss on the railways represented £129,125 and on the tramways £8,449.

### Efficiency Assisted

While higher rates and fares produced £2,078,173 during the year, from which must be deducted £294,606 for concessions on fares and freights in the repatriation of soldiers and for reduced rates on stock taken from dry districts, efficient operation has enabled the commissioners to mitigate the full effect of increased wages and the higher prices of material. Thus the total working expenses were only 4.18 per cent above the figures for the previous year, this increase representing £1,461,693, although the commissioners had been absolutely powerless to prevent additions to the working expenses amounting to £1,645,663, and including basic wage decisions by the Board of Trade which added nearly a million pounds sterling to the wages sheet of the railways and tramways.

The chief commissioner, giving evidence in court on the application of railway and tramway employees for a 44-hour week, declared that there would probably be a deficit for the current year 1921-22 of £1,774,000. The additional expenditure would probably amount to £2,000,000, including increased cost due to 44-hour week, £763,894; increased due to high rate of interest, £655,186; and increased cost due to higher rates of pay through the operations of awards in previous years, £428,130. In explanation of the reference to the 44-hour week, it may be stated that some of the railway workshops were operated in the year under the shorter hours.

In the annual report of the commissioners, attention is directed to the unfavorable position in which the railways are placed by the fact that the business does not increase in proportion to capital expenditure. For the decade 1904 to 1914, capital expenditure was increased by £13,976,229, or 45 per cent, while the business done (passenger and goods combined) increased by more than 100 per cent. From 1914 to 1920, however, capital expenditure rose by £18,054,048, or 36 per cent, but the rail-borne production of the State showed practically no increase, and country passenger travel, that is to those areas in which the bulk of the new capital was expended, increased by 16 per cent only.

The capital invested in non-paying lines open to traffic in New South Wales was increased to the extent of £289,717 during the year, and now stands at £23,938,162. The loss, after providing for working expenses and interest, also increased by £157,966, or a total of £275,789 on the year's operations. The commissioners hold out little hope that the returns from the majority of these lines will be sufficient to meet maintenance outlay and interest on the capital expended in their construction, within anything like a reasonable time.

### Comparisons Favorable

While those in charge of the administration have every reason to urge an increase in efficiency as the only way of offsetting the extra burden due to lower hours and higher wages, New South Wales has good reason to feel pride in the achievements of its state lines. The position in New South Wales is more favorable in respect of the charges that are imposed in railway-borne production, or for the carriage of passengers, than in any part of the world, except India, China and Japan, where labor conditions cannot be compared with those obtaining in the Australian State. But no country paying the same wages as New South Wales carries passengers or goods one mile at the same rate.

New South Wales passenger fares are lower than in any other country, and in only two cases, viz, the United States and Canada, are the freight charges lower than in this State, this being due to the fact that railway freight charges decrease per mile as the distance hauled increased, and the long average haul obtained for goods traffic in the United States and Canada makes the average charge per ton per mile for goods slightly lower than in New South Wales.

Mr. Fraser makes the point also that the business per mile in New South Wales is one-tenth of that on the United States railways, one-eighth of that on German railways, one-sixth of

that in France and one-fifth of that of the business on the lines in Britain. Yet, although Britain had five times more business, the fares per passenger per mile were only one-half in New South Wales what they were in Britain. While drastic reductions had taken place in railway staffs all over the world, nothing of the kind had happened in New South Wales.

### In Other States

Victoria's state railways have shown a deficit of nearly £450,000 for the financial year, largely owing to the decline in business in the last three months. Improving business and excellent harvest prospects make the railway commissioners confident that accounts will be balanced for the current 12 months without need for further increase in fares and freights. The revenue received for the year ended June 30, 1921, was £9,689,955, as against £8,138,618 for the preceding year. The two tramways operated by the railway showed decreases in returns, notwithstanding higher fares. The report of the Western Australian state railways showed a rapid increase in working expenses, mainly due to higher wages. For the financial year 1920-21 the expenditure was £2,422,064, as against £2,000,473 for 1919-20, and £1,567,591 for 1918-19. There has therefore been an increase in two years of £854,419, or nearly 55 per cent.

## REASON FOR THE STRIKE IN POLAND

Enormous Increase in Prices in Former German Poland Caused Railwaymen to Strike

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WARSAW, Poland.—A serious railway strike recently broke out in the provinces of Poznan and Pomorze. While the strike only lasted a few days, the dispute threatened to become general, for the railway workers in the former Congress Kingdom and Galicia also announced their intention to show their sympathy with the demands of their fellow-workers in the former Prussian partition by similar action. However, this latter misfortune was at least partially averted. The ostensible reason for the strike was the enormous increase of prices in the former Prussian partition which since August 1 became unified administratively with the rest of Poland. Up to this time, on account of technical difficulties, the provinces of Poznan and Pomorze had a separate administration, and independent economical conditions and prices were much lower than in the former Russian and Austrian partitions. The reason of this was that these two provinces had not been at all destroyed by war, no battles had been fought on their territories, none of the towns or villages had suffered and life had pursued a more or less normal course.

### Orgy of Speculation

Unification, of course, meant also a share in the burdens of the rest of the country and, therefore, a great increase in the cost of living. In addition has come also the decree of free trade which at first unfortunately favored the speculators, but later, unfortunately, the Communists availed themselves of the opportunity to agitate and excite the masses and to place the economical question on a political basis. The workers demanded the resignation of the government, among other things. Meantime, in Warsaw strikes broke out among the gas workers, telephone operators, tramway workers, and other municipal workers and metallurgists.

The increase of prices came so suddenly and violently that labor had no time to adjust itself to the new conditions. The railway workers very naturally and justly demanded higher wages, and their just demands would have met with satisfaction, but unfortunately the Communists availed themselves of the opportunity to agitate and excite the masses and to place the economical question on a political basis. The workers demanded the resignation of the government, among other things. Meantime, in Warsaw strikes broke out among the gas workers, telephone operators, tramway workers, and other municipal workers and metallurgists.

### Situation Serious

The situation remains serious although fortunately the railway strike has been brought to a temporary conclusion. A fortnight's truce has been agreed upon during which the railway workers have consented to return to work while negotiations with the government continue. It is hoped that moderate counsels will prevail and counteract the influence of Bolshevik and German enemies, for agitators both of one and the other side are fermenting disturbances among the Polish community.

Prices are still very high, especially for articles of daily produce, and the continued drought has caused a scarcity of milk, butter, and so on. In Warsaw, butter costs 550 Polish marks a pound; in Pomorze a pound of the same article costs 400 Polish marks (in June it cost 120 marks). In Pomorze the price of bread has gone up from six marks a pound to 50 marks a pound. In Warsaw the difference is much less, for whereas it cost 50 marks in June, at present it does not cost 100 marks the pound, although it should be said that the pound weight in former Russian Poland is smaller than that of the former Prussian partition.

The opponents of unification urge the economic question in defense of their attitude, but on the other hand a united Poland must bear an equal share not only in the advantages of an independent existence but also in the burdens and difficulties. That the strikes here already had a bad influence on the money market is also evident. The American dollar at the time of writing stands at 2537 Polish marks for one dollar, while the English pound rates at 9500 Polish marks.

## FUTURE LANGUAGE OF WORLD COURTS

Extent to Which English Has Become Accepted by Diplomats Is a Matter of Concern in the Académie Française

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France.—The time-honored tradition that the French language should be the vehicle for the conveyance of views between the nations is in grave peril; in fact it has definitely been broken. Indeed, so concerned has France become in the threatened displacing of her beloved tongue that the Académie Française recently expressed a wish that Aristide Briand should maintain at the Washington Conference the time-honored privilege which has made the language the diplomatic instrument, without equal, on account of its precision and clearness.

In his reply, the Prime Minister reminded the alarmed Académiciens that the traditional use of French in diplomacy was no longer unbroken as, in January, 1919, the Supreme Council decided that the English language should be employed at the Peace Conference as an official instrument equally with French. Another strong point emphasized by Mr. Briand was that former President Wilson's claim that English was the diplomatic language of the Pacific was not resisted when it was made. It was, however, agreed that in cases where treaties were drawn up in more than one language, such as the treaties of St. Germain, Trianon and Sévres, the French text was to be the deciding factor in any dispute as to the exact meaning of any apparently ambiguous passages.

No one has denied, of course, that the tradition has been broken; but the question from the French point of view is now how to revive the practice. In this connection Mr. Briand said that nothing will be left undone to reinstate the French language in its privileged position with the free consent of the peoples who have recognized its advantages. He asserted the news that only English will be admitted as the official language at Washington has no foundation in fact, and he concluded his reply to the Académie Française by assuring this august body that the French Government would be unwilling, in any case, to take part in a conference where French was not admitted as the official language.

The custom of using French for diplomatic purposes is now 200 years old, and the French alarm can easily be understood from both the sentimental and practical points of view.

### Former French President's View

Raymond Poincaré expressed some very interesting views on the question, and advocated on many sound grounds the immediate and complete restoration of the French language to the exalted position from which it has partially been displaced. He advocated that for the Washington Conference we should go back to the tradition broken by the Peace Conference and restore French as the sole language of diplomacy for the reason that to have more than one authentic text of a diplomatic document leads to endless misunderstanding.

It is impossible, Mr. Poincaré declared, always to render a phrase from one language exactly in another, and the Treaty of Versailles, of which there are two authentic texts, one in French, the other in English, "abounds in contradictions inherent in the nature of the two languages and almost impossible to correct. There is a multitude of English words having no equivalent in French and vice versa. From this come anomalies, awkward phrases, risky approximations, and dangerous obscurities." He asserted that the first line of the Treaty shows the impossibility of always employing words of the same origin to express the thoughts of the plenipotentiaries. He pointed out that "le Pacte de la Société des Nations" is not "the Pact of the Society of Nations." It is the "Covenant of the League of Nations," and so the Treaty goes on right up to its conclusion. It could not, he added, be otherwise. Many expressions which English has derived from Latin, or from French, which form half the English vocabulary, have been twisted by usage from their original meaning.

### Precedent Established Long Ago

These innumerable shades of meaning will, long be the subject of ingenious lessons for professors and a cause for unpleasant perplexities for students. It would serve no good purpose further to complicate the task of the diplomats. Where there is a single authentic text one has at least the resource of referring to it in case of dispute. When two or even three versions have the same judicial value, how is one to decide? Mr. Poincaré asked, ironically, if the difference can be laid before the "linguistic committee" of the League of Nations, and added that it was assuredly simpler and more convenient for all the world to preserve, for the language which has hitherto served as the standard, a mission which is in no way imperialistic, and which that language has always fulfilled to the advantage of clarity.

In conclusion, Mr. Poincaré said that obviously they cannot ask that French should be the only language spoken at Washington, or that proceedings should be written solely in their language. But in the interests of all it would be well that a single text should be authentic, and that this should be as formerly—and as yesterday at St. Germain, Sévres, and Trianon—a French text. They

did not seek at Washington a satisfaction of their amour-propre; they merely desired that in American conferences there should be more light and more precision than in the conferences of Europe.

History fails to support the present French attitude as to the impossibility of having the authentic texts in two languages, for so long ago as 1775 the first Franco-American treaty was drawn up in both English and French and there would appear to be no reason why France should now be more intolerant of this arrangement than it was in 1775.

One of the reasons adduced for the present day tendency to utilize English rather than French for diplomatic conferences, and so forth, is to the effect that, owing to the rise of democracy, the leading members at these conferences are sometimes "self-made" men whose early education did not admit of the inclusion of the "polite" language and their inability, therefore, to follow debates conducted in that tongue. Heretofore the personnel at such conferences had learned French as a matter of course, but all this has changed, and there is every indication that the English language, already spoken extensively all over the globe, will now, to some extent, at any rate, oust the French despite all the opportunities which the latter tongue gives for the most delicate expression.

## IRISH ECONOMIC SANDS SHIFTING

Writer Says Trade Depression in Country Is Manifest for the Most Part in the North

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The conference on the railway strike held at the Ministry of Labor, with Lord Justice O'Connor presiding, has resulted satisfactorily and full service has been resumed on the Midland and Great Western Railway and Dublin and South Eastern lines. But on the Great Southern and Western, which was not a party to the conference, the trouble has become aggravated and at the moment of writing all passenger and goods traffic from King's bridge station is completely stopped. The branches of the National Union of Railway Workers stationed at Cork, Waterford and Limerick are expected to announce a similar decision forthwith, and Mr. Bermingham, the Irish secretary of the union, pronounces the situation as very grave.

This unexpected sequel to the reduction of wages dispute is due to the action of the directors of the company, who served notices on the locomotive staff terminating their employment. The company states it was obliged to take such action owing to the suspension of train services due to the strikers who refuse to accept the 6s. per week reduction in wages which has been accepted in every contract shop in Great Britain and Ireland, except in Dublin and the South of Ireland. At the moment the company is endeavoring to meet the men by withdrawing the notices of dismissal and substituting day-to-day employment, which obtains all over Ireland for most of the locomotive and traffic departments. The directors say also that in view of the injury to trade and the inconvenience to the traveling public, they will permit the men now on strike to return to duty without prejudice at the rate of wages which can be determined before next pay day.

### What Strike Would Bring About

A strike on the Great Southern and Western Railway alone would mean adding its staff of 10,000 to the number of unemployed. As it is, large numbers of the employees are already idle owing to the recent closing down of branch lines and the partial suspension of the goods traffic. In Cork, merchants are taking steps to charter steamers for goods traffic to and from Dublin. To make matters worse, men who unload coal ships at Kingstown are refusing to accept a cut of 4d. per ton per man on their wages, and the abolition of their war bonus of 3s. These men are members of the Transport Workers Union, so it is feared that the trouble may spread. Meanwhile coal merchants will not bring any cargoes into the harbor until the men accept their terms.

Friction of a somewhat similar nature exists between the unions of the County Farmers and the Irish Transport in County Wexford owing to a dispute relative to the harvest bonus. A resolution that it should be referred for arbitration to the Minister of Agriculture of Dail Eireann points to a near settlement. The demand of the workers for a bonus of £4 each, was finally reduced to £3, but the farmers were not inclined to offer them more than a barrel of barley each, equal to 25s. and 29s. in cash. In the meantime, threshing is held up throughout the county.

### Trade Depression in North

The two great industries of the North are stated to be in a deplorable condition, and the financial provisions of the Partition act are so bad the Minister of Finance for Northern Ireland appears to be unable to suggest a remedy for unprecedented trade depression. Figures to hand show a decrease of 48 per cent in the number of the linen trade workers in one year, and in wages the decline is even more marked. In the shipbuilding trade one in every three persons has been thrown out of employment.

In addition to the 10,000 persons now out of work, half the people employed are working on short time. It is, therefore, obvious that the North, with its magnificent business concerns and its undoubted opportunities for further development, is at present in a worse condition than any other part of Ireland.

## WORK OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS ASSEMBLY

An Interesting Feature of It Was Preponderating Value of the Spanish Vote—South American States' Devotion

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GENEVA, Switzerland.—If there was no ceremonial pomp about the assembling of the League of Nations for the second time, there were ample demonstrations of the pleasure which the Genevans feel in its establishment in their midst. On the second night of its sittings, the sides of the river, the entrance to the lake, were illuminated; lanterns of many colors glowed in every direction; the stars overhead were eclipsed by their mimic rivals in a great show of fireworks. These exploded with an intensity and in such order as to suggest that the Genevans were being treated with mock bombardment, perhaps as a parable of the horrors which it is the business of the League of Nations to avert from the world.

On its third morning, the League settled down to real business, and as an assembly of men, very businesslike in character. Some things, however, at once suggested themselves to the observer of the proceedings. First of all there were grave gaps in its constituents. It was as though in the American Senate some states were not represented, or in the British Parliament some great cities had no voice. America was not there, and how big a gap that makes is only just beginning to appear. Russia was not there, and because Russia and America were not there Germany was not there. That may come with some surprise. It may be said that Germany could not be there, even if the Assembly had been otherwise complete, but that is taking a very short view of the situation.

### No Occasion for Hurry

The main interest that attached to this meeting of the League was the question as to whether it would include Germany. That question will not be settled by the League, for the very good reason that Germany will not apply for inclusion, because she feels that with the United States of America and Russia outside there is no occasion to be in any hurry for admission. That is the fundamental reason why she has not come forward with an application.

It is true that for Germany to apply for admission would be to accept without reservation the Treaty of Versailles. But after all, this is only a secondary reason. Germany has signed the Treaty of Versailles, and must be bound to it until the other signatories are prepared to release her. No, the fact must be faced that, overshadowed up till now by the Supreme Council, the League may be overshadowed in the future by an American-Anglo-Japanese Conference. Germany may well think that her best place is at present outside, until the future has determined this fateful question.

South America is not standing outside the League. The first real item after the settlement of procedure and other formalities was a question between the two South American states, Chile and Bolivia. Bolivia desired that the Assembly should take in hand the revision of the treaty between her and Chile made in 1904. Chile says that it is not within the competence of the League to touch this, and is prepared to resist any decision to the contrary.

### Opinions As to Chile

This point has been discussed with prominent delegates to the League, who are of the opinion that Chile is wrong; that under the Covenant any member may raise any point before the League which she thinks fit. If Chile was right, the whole position of the League would be most seriously affected. The Assembly adjourned the discussion, ostensibly for the purpose of enabling members to read and consider the speeches which were made, but it is thought really to give the Chilean representative an opportunity to communicate with his government, to induce it to relax the rigid instructions by which he was bound.

However that may be, it is an interesting thing to find nationalities from the New World bringing their causes before an assembly set up in the heart

of the Old World. It will be recalled what happened after the Napoleonic wars, when the Spanish colonies, caught up in the blaze of revolution which swept across the Atlantic from Europe to South America, revolted against Spain. After some little while they were recognized in their new status by the British Government. Caning justifying his action by saying that he was calling in the New World to redress the balance of the Old.

That is what is happening today with a vengeance. One of the most interesting features of the League is the preponderating value of the Spanish vote. Spain was not in the war. She has only one vote in the Assembly, but there is a curious devotion of the South American States to her, not deep enough to allow them to maintain their ancient connection, but deep enough—their own interests being excluded—when questions in which Spain is concerned are before the Assembly, to cause them to throw their votes into the scale on her behalf. Truly the New World is redressing the balance of the Old.

## COALITION PROBABLE IN STATE OF VICTORIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Defeated by a combination of the Country and Labor parties, which stood for a government wheat pool as against a voluntary one, the Lawson administration in this state appealed to the electors. The result of the state election has been to return all parties in practically the same strength, the division in the new House being as follows: Nationalists, 31; Labor, 21; Farmers Union, 12; Independent, 1.

With a member of the Lawson, or Nationalist Party, elected as Speaker, and a member of the Ministry temporarily absent from Victoria, the government will be in a minority of at least three votes against a combination of other parties. If the Farmers Union decides to displace the government, the result may be that the leader of the Labor Party, Mr. Fitzgerald, will be called on by the Governor to form a Ministry, and in the almost certain event of his failure to carry on, a combination of Nationalists and Country parties might follow. Significance has been attached to the declaration in the official newspaper of the Farmers Union: "There is only one thing for the Premier and his Cabinet colleagues to do as the result of the elections, and that is to resign."

As the ministerial supporters were returned to Parliament practically pledged against a compulsory wheat pool, it is a little difficult to see what basis exists for a union or coalition of the two conservative parties in the Victorian Parliament.

## SIX O'CLOCK CLOSING IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Decisions of the Commonwealth High Court and the State Full Court have slammed and bolted the door leading to unrestricted drinking in New South Wales. The liquor party contention was that the 6 o'clock closing restriction for hotels had automatically ceased to exist with the expiration of the wartime measures which fixed the closing at 6 o'clock, and that as no other closing hour had been fixed after the taking of a referendum, as provided by the act of 1919, the pre-war closing hour of 11 o'clock was again operative. This ingenious plea has now utterly failed.

When a stipendiary magistrate, Burton Smith, upheld the liquor party contention on the ground mainly that there had been no referendum, the government appealed to the State Full Court. The Chief Justice, Sir William Cullen, and Mr. Justice Pring and Mr. Justice Wade delivered judgments in agreement, declaring that the period for closing at 6 o'clock had been extended until something happened to change it, and as that "something" had not happened, the early closing continued. When the question was then brought before the Commonwealth High Court, the Chief Justice, Sir Adrian Knox, refused to grant leave to appeal, stating that the Federal Court was of opinion that the decision of the State Court was correct. The act had provided that 6 p.m. closing continued until further notification in the Government Gazette, in pursuance of a referendum.

## INDIA'S ATTITUDE TO THE MUNITIONS CASE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India.—The government has at length issued a statement of its attitude toward the Munitions Board case. The first part consists of Sir Thomas Holland's motives in withdrawing the prosecution; the second part of the Viceroy's condemnation. The former tells little that is new, and leaves the reader as bewildered as ever at the amazingly "interested" sources from which Sir Thomas Holland drew his information as to the position of Bengal industry.

The only new information stated is that the Minister of Industries for a long time refused to countenance withdrawal until he heard that the accused Kernani had withdrawn his counter claim for three lakhs of rupees. Then he sanctioned withdrawal, which as a Calcutta paper observed, comes very near to compounding a felony.

The Viceroy utters measured words of condemnation, but one feels that there might have been a little more fire and righteous indignation displayed at the equivocal position in which the British raj and the King's representative have been placed. Lord Reading stated "it is impossible to justify withdrawal on the specific grounds given in this case. It is the more necessary to emphasize this as an implication has been drawn from this incident that even where proof is believed to exist of palpable fraud, the government will be prepared to save the offender from prosecution on the ground that a section of the financial or commercial community will suffer from his conviction. This is a doctrine so inconsistent with the principles on which justice should be administered as to call for the most emphatic repudiation from the government. In particular the government must take the strongest exception to the suggestion that it may be preferable that men, though guilty, should escape punishment rather than that a large number of innocent persons should suffer loss. It is seldom that the conviction of an offender fails to involve loss or suffering to innocent persons, and a consideration of this nature cannot be permitted to influence the course of justice."

The Viceroy furthermore condemned the Advocate-General for asserting the guilt of the accused, which he was not able to prove. This is correct, theoretically, but that officer acted according to the instructions received from the Government of India. He, however, deepened the shadows, and lightened the lights, and by so doing exploded a mine and brought to light a most discreditable transaction, which fortunately is so rare that the real British justice stands out all the more in contrast. There have been persistent rumors of Sir Thomas Holland's resignation, but the government seems an unconsciously long time in accepting it.

## STATES PLAN PARALLEL PARKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

KEOKUK, Iowa.—Iowa and Illinois state authorities are promoting plans to establish state parks along the Mississippi River on opposite sides and nearly parallel. Iowa is asked to designate several acres north of this city for park purposes, and Francis G. Blair, Illinois State Superintendent of Public Instruction, is advising creation of a state park in Illinois on ground near Nauvoo, a former Mormon settlement.

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## POLAND'S ECONOMIC STATUS DISCUSSED

Minister of State Gives His Views on the Record Decline of Mark, Finances in General and Prospects of Recovery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WIESBADEN, Germany.—When the ancient empire of the Hapsburgs was overthrown and split up as the result of the recent war, the Austrian krona met with the similar fate as that of the empire, and fell so low that it seemed as if it had beaten the world's record in this respect. The monetary unit of another country has, however, eclipsed the Austrian record, namely, the Polish mark, which today is only worth one quarter of the Austrian krona. So low has this latter fallen that for an American dollar one can actually purchase more than 4,000 marks, whereas only 1000 Austrian kronas can be obtained for the same amount.

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor brought this fact to the attention of Mr. Narutowicz, the Polish Minister of State, and member of the new government, who has been recently staying in Wiesbaden preparing to go to France. "Yes," he replied, "it is a strange fact, but Poland is essentially a far richer country today than Austria, especially with regard to its soil and subsoil. Poland, as you know, possesses all kinds of mineral wealth in the world-famed valley of Dombrowa. Moreover, there are inexhaustible layers of rock-salt at Bochnia and Wieliczka near Cracow.

## Resources of Poland

"There are, too, in Poland," he continued, "oil-fields, forests and large tracts of agricultural land; also has a considerable network of railroads. Her industries, although they were seriously impaired by the late war and later on by the invasion of Bolshevism, yet are now in a fair way towards recovery. In short the economic future of Poland seems to be far more assured than that of Austria herself, even leaving Upper Silesia out of the question. Viewed from the standpoint of international politics, Poland has irrefutably proved not only her own vitality after a whole century of thralldom, but has also shown her importance in maintaining the balance of power in Europe in so far as she saved Western Europe last year from a Bolshevik invasion, as she formerly saved it from an Ottoman invasion, at the time when Jan Sobieski completely defeated the Tartars and Turks before the gates of Vienna."

"All what you say may be only too true," the representative of The Christian Science Monitor remarked, "but you cannot get away from the fact that the Polish mark has broken all records by its deterioration. What is your explanation of this fact?"

"I admit," Mr. Narutowicz replied, "that the financial situation of our country leaves much to be desired. I attribute this phenomenon, first of all, to the state of war in which Poland, covered on all sides, is situated. This she is not able to recommence her work of reconstruction."

"Now, as you are aware, the exchange depends on the balance between the importation and exportation of goods, and this balance has been upset by the advent of Bolshevism, and has gone from bad to worse owing to the events in Upper Silesia. In the meanwhile we Poles had to live, and as Mr. Bethmann-Hollweg put it, 'Necessity knows no law,' we had to perform to issue a considerable amount of paper money, which inevitably led to the present abnormal deterioration of our mark, and—to use your own expression—has produced a record decline."

## Question for Financier

When asked how it was possible to extricate his country from this financial dilemma, the Polish Minister replied, "Now you are asking me to express an opinion on a subject which lies especially within the province of a financier, and not being one myself, it is not easy for me to give one. However, I think that as soon as the Upper Silesian question is definitely settled, and as soon as Poland reverts to a state of peace, she will then be able to put her shoulder to the wheel and gradually increase her output. Now, as you know, production is the surest way for a country to recover from industrial stagnation, and it is up to the extent of course, to give us a helping hand, so as to enable us to stabilize our exchange."

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor then asked the Polish Minister of State to express his opinion about the near future of his neighbors the Soviets, and if he thought that Bolshevism would finally develop into genuine socialism. To this he replied: "Certainly not, because now, if the Bolshevik ring-leaders wished to make the world believe that they were gradually returning to civilization, it is merely because of the frightful condition into which they have plunged their country, and they see no other means of maintaining themselves in power. They must gain time at any price. But by means of their remarkably well-organized propaganda, they are secretly striving to inculcate communism on others, the doctrines of which they still dream about, notwithstanding the crimes that have been perpetrated in its name and the ruin that it has brought in its wake."

## COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York.—Cotton futures closed steady yesterday, December 18.27, January 18.05, March 17.59, May 17.50, July 17.10. Spot quiet, middling 18.75.

## BRITISH HIDE AND LEATHER MARKETS

Tanners Receiving Orders From Shoe Makers but Object to Higher-Priced Raw Material

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—If one took the grumbles of tanners seriously, one would get the impression they are on the verge of ruin. On all hands groans are heard as to the advancing prices of raw hides and the difficulty in obtaining a relative advance for leather. In all probability matters do not run quite so easily as during the war when, in spite of control, profits were enormous. Still, whatever the cause, hides are again advancing and best ox hides are now selling as high as 10½d. per pound, while one class of runts have made as high as 11½d. in the London market. Calf are also dearer, and light selections are selling up to 17½d. per pound—a very steep price for raw material. But as tanners are also free buyers of imported hides, they must have faith in the future of business; as a matter of fact, the big fellows are again opening up their yards, and working in much greater quantities than was the case a few months ago, when the slump set in.

The demand for sole leather remains quite good as orders are coming in from the shoe centers. Tanners are now very firm on prices, and the old talk of replacement prices is again heard, although little was said on this score when hides fell in value. The demand seems to run on the medium weights of cheap lines, and shoe manufacturers and retailers have not all yet "grasped the nettle" and reduced the prices of really high grade shoes to meet the demand, but are still trying to produce a shoe which will imitate the better class and sell at a less price. Upper leather in medium and low grades is the best seller from the same cause, and few shoe men seem prepared to buy glue kid at much over 12d. per foot.

The shoe and leather fair occupied every inch of space at the Agricultural Hall, Overseas buyers are in evidence, but it is too early yet to summarize the actual business done, which must be considerable both in leather and shoes.

## DIVIDENDS

Salt Creek Producers Association, quarterly of 3%, payable October 30 to stock of October 15.

Pullman Company, quarterly of \$2, payable November 1 to stock of October 31.

Kellogg Switch Board Supply, quarterly of 2%, payable October 31 to stock of October 25.

Mexican Seaboard Oil, initial of \$2.50, payable 50% November 1 and 50% December 15 to stock of October 17.

Indahoma Refining has passed quarterly of 15 cents. Three months ago the dividend was paid in scrip instead of cash.

Public Service Investment, quarterly of \$1.50 on preferred, payable November 1 to stock of October 20.

Robert Gair Company, quarterly of 1% on preferred, payable November 1 to stock of October 21.

## SHIPS OF CANADIAN MERCHANT MARINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—Only seven ships yet remain to join the fleet of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, and when these are finished and delivered, the last of them toward the end of the year, the company will have a total of 65 vessels in operation, with aggregate deadweight tonnage of 331,414. The government's plans for the construction of a national merchant marine will then be completed. The vessels yet to be put in commission are the Canadian Logger, 3550 tons deadweight, completed at the Midland Shipbuilding Yards, Midland, Ontario; the Canadian Challenger, 3350 tons deadweight, built by the Davie Shipbuilding Company at Levis, Quebec, and now having her engines installed at Three Rivers, Quebec; the Canadian Cruiser, 10,500 tons deadweight, which is completing at the Halifax Shipyards, Halifax, Nova Scotia; the Canadian Transporter, 3350 tons deadweight, completed at J. Coughlan & Sons' Yards, Vancouver, British Columbia; the Canadian Freighter, 3390 tons deadweight, sister ship of the Canadian Transporter, and built at the same yards; the Canadian Britisher, 3100 tons deadweight, building at the Prince Rupert Yards, British Columbia, and the Canadian Constructor, 10,500 tons deadweight, recently launched at the Halifax Shipyards, Nova Scotia.

## IMPORTING AUTOS TO AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Reassuring the Australian buyer who pays \$2000 for a motor car which he could buy for \$300 in the United States, a trade statement in a Melbourne daily newspaper estimates that the difference in exchange would cost the buyer, if he purchased direct from the factory, about \$100. Packing, insurance, inland and ocean freights, labor, the assembling of the chassis on arrival, etc., would represent more than another \$100. The duty on the chassis would be between \$80 and \$90 and on the body it would be \$60. Duty on the tires would be 40 per cent and there would be duty on the accessories. These figures are of course liable to extensive change under the new tariff.

## REPORT ON WOOL MARKETS IN WORLD

Australian Auctions Watched as Basis for Gauging Conditions—New Clip Reported Better in Staple But Coarser

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The level of wool values throughout the markets of the world has not advanced particularly during the past week. However, prices in the primary markets which have been closed for the past month have risen to a parity with the prices established in the interim in the open markets. Thus, in the sales in Adelaide and Sydney, Australia, where the auctions have been closed since September 15, there was an advance of approximately 20 per cent in prices, which corresponded more or less to the advance which had been made in the London auctions since the preceding sale in Australia. This advance had been expected, especially in the light of the fact that the new clip, which is now available, while less attractive in some respects, has that much-needed quality, soundness of staple which has been lacking to a marked extent in the colonial wools of the previous season.

Interest naturally was keen in the resumption of the sales in Australia, not only to gauge the course of values but also to determine whether or not American competition would be a factor. So far as Sydney was concerned, there was no answer to either question on the first day, since the opening was postponed by mutual arrangement between the bankers and brokers, who agreed to put off the sale until an agreement could be reached upon the interpretation of the clause "delivered on board" in the bill of lading. The sales were resumed Tuesday with England as the chief buyer and America taking hardly any wool. The new clip wools in the Sydney market are described as rather better in staple but coarser than usual and very burry. Choice 64s combing wools were costing about 70 cents, clean landed in bond.

## England Chief Buyer

At the opening in Adelaide on Monday, 24,000 bales were offered and there was a good clearance, with England the chief buyer, as might have been suspected, since the Adelaide wools are peculiarly well adapted to the English topmakers' needs. American orders were in evidence, however, and fair weights of wool are understood to have been taken for this side. Good 64s worsted wools are reported to have been sold at 19 pence, on an estimated shrinkage of 50 per cent, which is figured to mean anywhere from 65 to 70 cents clean landed basis. Boston, according to the manner in which the importer figures his landing costs and the actual shrinkage of the wool. Good 60s worsted wools similar to the foregoing were figured to have cost about 63 to 61 cents, clean landed basis, for wool originally fetching about 17 pence. Sales in the other selling centers are scheduled to take place during the month with offerings of 150,000 bales per month for the last quarter of the year.

## London Opened Higher

London, which as noted last week, opened fully 10 per cent above the closing of the September sale, has been generally well maintained at its opening level and last week showed a slightly higher tendency on certain descriptions. The current week, however, has seen a slightly less buoyant market in London. English buyers still are the chief operators, while the Continent is hampered by the exchange situation and the depreciation of German currency. Bradford topmakers are holding their prices firmly; in fact they have advanced prices on good 64s Colonial descriptions to 52 pence and crocheted descriptions have advanced more or less in proportion. The chief reason for the advance at the present time is said to be the sale of large weights of Botany yarns by the spinners to this country and to Japan, supplementing large sales previously made to the Continent.

## Local Markets Firm

In this country the markets are firm and generally healthy, although manufacturing is more or less irregular. The demand for knitting yarns of late has been a marked feature and the spinners have been fairly heavy and steady buyers of medium wools, which are firm on the basis of 50 to 55 cents for good to choice combing three-eighths and 38 to 42 cents, clean basis, for quarter-bloods. There has been a moderate business in lower grade wools, chiefly for the manufacture of tweeds and sport cloths for men's wear, and some call has been reported for men's and women's fine worsteds at prices which show little change from recent quotation. Several of the fine wool pools have been sold in the bright wool country, more especially the pools of choice delaine wools in eastern Ohio, which brought 30 cents all around. This price means that higher prices will have to be obtained in the seaboard markets for the fine staple wools, which will be held at about 37 to 38 cents in the grease, compared with recent sales at 33 to 35 cents. The dress goods mills have opened lines to a fairly general extent now and have received some orders, although they report business as developing rather slowly still.

## Auction in United States

At the next government wool auction at the Army Supply Base, South Boston, it is understood there will be offered 7,600,000 pounds of the government's holdings, now amounting to about 33,000,000 pounds and that the

government will offer some of the fine Australian wool. Last week there was a sale of nearly 400 bales of consigned Australian choice combing wools under sealed bids. These wools were sold to the Forstmann-Huffman Company, it is understood, at about 65 cents, or \$1.00 @ \$1.10 clean basis.

## BRITISH-MEXICAN CONTRACT FOR OIL

Supply of Fuel Petroleum to Meet Requirements of Trans-Atlantic Steamers Next Year Is Reported Arranged For

NEW YORK, New York.—The British-Mexican Petroleum Company, Ltd., of which the Pan-American Petroleum & Transport Company owns one-half, has made a contract, tentatively, with the Huasteca Petroleum Company, operating company in Mexico of the Mexican Petroleum Company, for the supply of fuel oil for 1922. This supply, according to an announcement by E. L. Doherty, president of the Mexican Petroleum Company, is sufficient, it is believed, to meet requirements of trans-Atlantic steamers.

The terms on which the oil is to be supplied are established, the statement continues, but the actual prices are not fixed in figures, although they are provided for by the terms of the agreement. "Perhaps one of the most significant deductions to be taken from this fact," says the statement, "is the confidence of both the British and American groups in the continuance of a regular supply of fuel oil from the Mexican oil wells of the Mexican Petroleum Company."

The British interests were represented by Lord Pirrie, Lord Inverforth, Sir James Currie, Sir Alexander Maguire and others who came to New York from England for the purpose of arranging with the Mexican Petroleum-Pan-American Petroleum group, who jointly own with them the stock of the British-Mexican Petroleum Company, Ltd., for a supply of fuel oil for next year, as well as to adjust contracts for this year, which adjustments were made necessary by the reduced price of oil, of ship charters and of quantity sales.

"An earnest effort was made to adjust this year's contracts and to arrange for a supply of oil for next year," says the announcement. "Those in conference reached a satisfactory understanding, which they are prepared to recommend and which they believe will receive the sanction of the chairman, Lord Pirrie, and the approval of the board of directors."

The details of the negotiations, according to the statement, established the fact that encouragement is given by the contract for the conversion of other trans-Atlantic steamers, and the equipment of some of the new ones under construction for the use of fuel oil.

## GASOLINE CONSUMED IN AUGUST A RECORD

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A new high record in gasoline consumption was established in August when 503,000,000 gallons were used, according to an announcement by the United States Bureau of Mines. Although the average daily production in August of 13,921,000 gallons was 335,000 gallons more than in July, stocks of gasoline on August 31, amounting to 587,645,000 gallons, showed a decrease of 116,000,000 gallons during the month, according to the figures.

## OIL SHARES PAUSE IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England.—After rallying oil shares paused on the stock exchange yesterday. Shell Transport & Trading was 4½, Mexican Eagle 3½, and Royal Dutch 3½. Dollar depreciation improved, moving with New York exchange. Home rails were dull and flabby. Gilt-edged investment issues were quiet but firm. There was little support to French loans, which dropped. Changes in the industrial list were narrow and mixed. Hudson's Bay was 5½. General trading was professional, as the markets were listless. Consols for money, 49; Grand Trunk, 14; De Beers, 11; Rand Mines, 2; bar silver 39½d. per ounce. Money, 2½ per cent. Discount rates—Short bills, 3½ per cent; three-months' bills, 3½ to 16 per cent.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Wed.	Tue.	Parity
Sterling	\$3.91 3/4	\$3.90 3/4	\$4.86 5/8
France (French)	0.720 1/2	0.718 1/2	1.380
France (Swiss)	184 1/2	187 1/2	1920
Belgium	0.390 1/2	0.389 1/2	1.920
Guillemers	340 1/2	342 1/2	4020
German marks	0.045 1/2	0.046 1/2	2280
Canadian dollar	91 1/2	91 1/2	4825
Argentine pesos	317 1/2	322 1/2	1930
Drachmas (Greek)	0.435	0.434	1935
Swedish kronor	122 1/2	123 1/2	1935
Norwegian kroner	128 1/2	1310	2650

## LOUISIANA SUGAR CANE CROP

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The condition of the sugar cane crop in Louisiana October 1 is estimated at 84 per cent of normal, against 88 per cent September 1, 72 per cent October 1, 1920, and a 10-year average of 78.3 per cent. The probable production is estimated at 445,947,000 pounds, against 445,053,000 pounds indicated in September, 338,354,000 pounds produced in 1920 and 342,000,000 pounds in 1919.

## REVENUE DECREASE IN GREAT BRITAIN

First Six Months of Present Financial Year Shows a Fall of \$160,000,000 Compared With Same Period Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—The revenue for Great Britain has shown a heavy fall of £160,000,000 for the first six months of the present financial year compared with last year. Approximately this means that revenue for the six months is about £60,000,000 short of requirements, and that £53,564,840 will have to be obtained in the next six months to cover the year's expenses, estimated to reach £1,039,728,000.

The Treasury returns for the quarter from July 1 to September 30 show a net decrease in the revenue of the United Kingdom of £52,318,271, which is almost half the fall during the previous three months. The items which show a decrease are the following:

Excise	£2,310,000
Stamp duties	2,560,000
Excise profits duty, etc.	4,412,000
Telegraph service	48,082,000
Telephone service	230,000
Miscellaneous (ordinary)	1,639,784
Miscellaneous (special)	12,376,553

Those items which show an increase are:

Customs	£440,000
Motor vehicle duties	1,047,000
Property and income tax	3,540,000
Corporation profits tax	3,570,000
Postal service	1,450,000
Interest on sundry loans	2,399,042

For the period from April 1 to September 30 there was a net decrease in revenue as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year, of £163,136,338.

The total revenue for the past six months, April 1 to September 30, amounted to £456,163,160, while the total expenditure chargeable against revenue amounted to £497,993,849. The revenue for the corresponding six months ending September 30, 1920, was £619,299,498 and the total expenditure chargeable against it was £541,671,530.

## BRITISH-CANADIAN STEAMER SERVICE

LONDON, England.—The Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London states that a scheme for a fast service of steamers, which will bring Canada within four days of the United Kingdom, is now on the way to becoming an accomplished fact. The suggestion was made some time ago to the Imperial Shipping Committee by a well-known British shipping firm. It provides for a fleet of eight fast vessels of 50,000 tons each, with high power turbine engines burning oil fuel, which is anticipated, will develop a speed of 25 knots across the Atlantic.

The vessels will accommodate 600 first-class and 3000 second-class passengers, and will bring Halifax, Nova Scotia, within four days of Liverpool, and Vancouver within 8½ days. The service is not to be confined to the Anglo-Canadian routes, but will be extended to all parts of the Empire.

For instance, the journey from Liverpool to Sydney, via Vancouver and across Canadian rail, will be accomplished in 20½ days, or two-thirds of the time that it takes today.

## NEW YORK MARKET RALLIES AT CLOSE

NEW YORK, New York.—Price changes were irregular in the stock market yesterday, with gains, however, in the majority. Transportation and oils were among the firm issues, but steels, leathers and rubbers were under pressure. Pullman, which on Tuesday was one of the weakest stocks, strengthened yesterday and recovered a large part of its loss. Domestic bonds, including United States Liberty issues, were easier and foreign bonds showed no definite tone. Call money was easier with 4½ per cent ruling rate. The closing bid was 3½, offered at 4. Sales totaled 539,700 shares.

The market closed at a sharp rally from the low prices: American Sugar 73, up 5½; American Smelters 51½, up 1½; Chesapeake & Ohio 53½, up 1½; Pullman 94½, up 7½; Republic Iron & Steel preferred 77, off 3½; Soars Roadblock 66½, off 1½; Northern Pacific 78, up 1½; New York Central 71½, up 1½; American Car & Foundry 127½, up 1½; Mexican Petroleum 95½, up ¾.

## CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Although considerable strength was developed early in the day, the wheat market weakened yesterday and closing prices were 1½ to 1½ points lower, with December at 1.03½ and May at 1.08½. Corn was off fractionally, with December at 45½ and May at 50½. December barley 83½, January 87, 15.00, October lard 8.80, January lard 8.62, March lard 8.85, May lard 9.05, October ribs 5.87, January ribs 7.45, May ribs 7.82.

## SPANISH FINANCING

MADRID, Spain.—The Minister of Finance announces immediate opening of subscriptions to an issue of 5 per cent Treasury bonds. No limit has been fixed on amount to be secured. Proceeds will be used to reimburse Bank of Spain for advances to the government and so far as possible to meet other urgent obligations.

## WORLD'S OUTPUT OF COAL DECLINES

Production During First Half of 1921 Showed Substantial Drop From Previous Years

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—The world's production of coal during the first six months of 1921, according to reports collected by the Geological Survey, totaled approximately 525,300,000 metric tons. This was at an annual rate of 1,050,000,000 tons, a decrease of 250,000,000 tons from 1920, and much below the output in any year of the preceding decade. The largest factors in this decrease were the British miners' strike, which lasted from April to June, and the world-wide industrial depression.

The output during the second half of the year will probably be larger than in the first half because of the resumption of work at British collieries early in July. There is, however, little hope that the total for the year will much exceed 1,100,000,000 tons. Should that prove to be the case the world's production will have dropped back to the level of 1909. There is perhaps no more striking evidence of the slump in world trade and industry than the fact that, in 1909, the world's consumption of coal nearly doubled. The average rate of increase in the 20-year period preceding August, 1914, was 38,000,000 tons a year.

Of the principal coal-producing nations, Germany made perhaps the best showing in the first half of 1921. Production of bituminous coal in all districts, including Upper Silesia and the Saar Basin, was at the rate of 141,000,000 tons per year, which was far short of the pre-war rate, but the output of lignite showed an increase over 1913, amounting to over 30,000,000 tons a year. Whereas in 1913 the German Empire supplied only 22 per cent of the world's production of coal and lignite, its contribution in the first half of 1921 was 25 per cent of the whole and this in spite of the return of Alsace-Lorraine to France. The proportion contributed by the United States was 42.2 per cent, a larger share than pre-war days, but a smaller share than in any year since 1916.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

The United States Government has declined an invitation to the unofficial International Monetary Conference which is to be held in London, England, December 6. Some American bankers are expected to attend. The conference purposes to discuss such problems as loans, debts, credits and the exchange situation.

The first of a long series of Mexican bonds, in default since 1913 as to interest, to resume payment will be the City of Saltillo and the State of Coahuila, according to H. M. Noel & Co., bankers of St. Louis, Missouri, who in 1899 and 1900 bought \$235,000 City of Saltillo, Coahuila, Mexico 6 per cent water-works bonds, due 1920, and \$750,000 State of Coahuila de Zaragoza 6 per cent gold bonds, due 1940. An agreement has been made with the city to make payment of 1913 coupons on water-works bonds immediately, and for the State to pay by November 1.

Proposals for improving England's export trade by the credit system have been approved by the Cabinet committee on unemployment, including the allocation of £12,000,000 to banks, which will act as government agents, says The Evening Standard. The government guarantees to traders exporting to certain countries, it is said, will be raised from 50 per cent of the value of the goods to be exported to 75 per cent.

An application for \$3,000,000 has been requested of the United States house committee on territories for improvements to the Alaska Railroad. The legislation is favored by the United States Department of the Interior, which is seeking the completion of the line in order to facilitate transportation problems in that territory. It is not thought likely the appropriation will become available before next spring.

Notwithstanding that the 180 confectionary factories were kept busy in South Africa during 1920, there was imported into the Union confectionary valued at \$2,332,508, compared with \$334,011 in 1919 and \$1,231,257 in 1913, according to the United States Commerce Department. The United States supplied less than 10 per cent of the imports of sweets during 1920, the greater portion having been supplied by British manufacturers.

Sauerbeck's index number of wholesale commodity prices, compiled by the London Statist, shows a decrease of 6.1 points during September, the total now standing at 149.4, against 155.5 on August 31. The drop during August was 2.7 points. The compilation is now at the lowest level since the turn in prices came and contrasts with the peak of 266.1 at the end of April, 1920.

Polish National Bank note issues totaled 133,734,200,000 marks at the end of August, against 102,697,300,000 at the end of June and 94,575,000,000 on May 31.

## LACKAWANNA STEEL SHIPMENTS

NEW YORK, New York.—Shipments by the Lackawanna Steel Company in September amounted to 32,000 tons, and it is stated in quarters close to the management that the shipments this month will be in excess of those figures. In August the company sent out 20,000 tons of steel from its plants. The Lackawanna company has been reducing inventories steadily, officials say, and the outlook is better than it was a few months ago.

## PARIS BOURSE IS AWAITING REVIVAL

Rate of Interest on New Loan Is Criticized as Being Higher Than When the Call of the Times Is for Deflation

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—After some encouraging signs the Paris Bourse appears to have become rather unfavorably affected once more. Business is poor. The quotations have almost without exception fallen. Mexican Eagles are especially weak and De Beers are notably lower, and although these things in themselves are not sufficient to account for the general decline, they have had a depressing effect. When one examines the quotations in nearly all departments there is a marked falling off—in banking, in industry, in transports. Buyers are preferring to wait and the variations on the rate of exchange render the market heavier. There is no doubt that the uncertainty has increased and business men are puzzled at the fluctuations which are constantly registered. Paris can do no other than respond to the chances which take place on other money markets of the world. Besides, the internal position is considered somewhat less hopeful than it has been reckoned recently.

There has been much criticism of the issue of the new loan of the Credit National at 6 per cent—made still more attractive by the offer of prizes in a lottery—at a moment when it is felt that interest on money should be reduced. It is certain that lower interests would have been advisable—had it been possible. But credit is not yet sound enough to enable the authorities to run risks of failure. The loan is to be attributed to the needs of reconstruction and the money is absolutely indispensable. After careful examination it was considered that a loan at less than 6 per cent would have little chance of success at present. The reality of the situation has to be faced. While prices remain so high, while industry remains in a state of comparative stagnation, while the future remains more than ever unknown, the investor has to be tempted by an interest which, however damaging to the State, is yet what is demanded by the public.

There is then little information of a cheerful character to give at present, but it is not surprising that the optimism lately felt should now and again be broken. The Paris Bourse remains in a state of expectation. It looks forward to the Washington Conference accomplishing something that will react upon European industries. It is with gratification that French financiers learn that a strong movement is to be recorded among American financiers in favor of America taking a more serious interest in Europe and acquiring a greater sense of responsibility for what passes in this half of the world. While in America a new sense of solidarity, of the interdependence of the commerce of all countries, is manifesting itself, in France, too, there is a growing appreciation of the need of cooperation—cooperation with Germany as well as cooperation with America.

But for the moment the chief point to note is the extreme sensitiveness of the Paris Bourse to general world conditions which have brought down prices of shares all round.



## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## IRISH LEAGUE TO MEET SCOTTISH

Selectors of Ireland's Representative Football Eleven Are Expected to Place a Strong Eleven in Field October 26

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Ireland.—The Irish League will send a representative Association football team to Glasgow, Scotland, on October 26, to play, for the twenty-second time, against a Scottish League side. In the past, the Scottish League has had the best of its meetings with the Irish League, and has won 18 games against 3. However, for the match on October 26, the selectors of the Irish League team may well be optimistic, as, against the English League recently, their chosen players put up a splendid battle, losing only by a last minute goal the only scoring shot of the match. The forthcoming game against the Scottish League was originally scheduled to take place in Belfast; but for various reasons it was decided to change the venue, and once again hold the match, as last year, at Glasgow.

Against the English League team, which contained representatives of 10 clubs, the Irish League side, drawn from only five clubs, looked, on paper, extremely likely to lose. However, it set about its task in a manner worthy of admiration, and ran the Englishmen very close. The deprivations of English and Scottish clubs have robbed Ireland of a great amount of her talent, but, nevertheless, her home players are still very good, and make up for any lack of fitness by dash and pluck.

After its excellent show against the English League, it seems likely that the Irish League team will not undergo much change for its fixture on October 26. However, there were obvious weaknesses in the attack, and these will, if possible, be remedied. The defense as a whole was splendid, and certainly two better backs than John Savage and James Curran could not be found in Ireland. Herbert McHaffy is a fine goal keeper, and the halfback line, composed of Robert Wallace, John Scraggs and William Emerson, could hardly be improved upon. Against the English League, only two forwards really did themselves justice, however, and these were the two inside wing men, William Crooks and Richard McCracken. James McGregor is very clever, but he is hardly the right build for an extreme right winger. James Chambers did not shine in the center, nor did James Burns at outside left. Had these three shown their usual good form, the Irish League might have defeated the English League for the first time in history.

If any changes be made, then, in the Irish League team, the positions of outside right, center-forward and outside-left are most likely to receive attention. James McMillan of Glenavon would probably justify inclusion on the extreme right wing. Patrick Dalyrimple of Distillery might prove a capable pivot to the line, and James Cumming of Linfield can usually be relied upon at outside-left. Of course, there are many other men whose claims to selection are not to be ignored, and, furthermore, it is possible that the selectors of the team will experiment here and there in their efforts to place a strong eleven in the field, against the Scottish League.

## AUSTRALIAN WOMEN LIKE FIELD HOCKEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

ADELAIDE, South Australia.—Field hockey is a favorite sport with Australian women, and an interstate ladies' hockey carnival has been in progress here. The carnival ended in South Australia and Tasmania tying for first place, with New South Wales second, Western Australia third, and Victoria fourth. It was decided to hold the next carnival in Perth, Western Australia.

While women players have been upholding their respective states, New South Wales men have been visiting Victoria. For the first time since the beginning of the war, thoroughly representative hockey teams met in Melbourne and after a first-class display played a draw, each side scoring a goal. Less interest attached to the Welshmen's victory over Victoria's second team, as the visitors were clearly the stronger.

Sydney and Melbourne universities have also been rivals on the hockey field, and a team from Sydney was successful in the inter-varsity hockey championship by 2 goals to 1.

## MISS JAMES WINS SWIMMING TITLES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Miss H. M. James of Garston Swimming Club, the holder of the world's ladies record for 300 yards, recently won the 100-yard and 220-yard ladies' swimming championships of England. In both of these events, Miss C. M. Jeans of Nottingham, the holder of the titles, could finish only third. Miss Gladys McKenzie, also of Garston Swimming Club, came in second in the final of the 100-yard championship, after a very level race with Miss James for the greater part of the distance. Miss James' time was 71s.

In the 220-yard race Miss James had rather less difficulty in winning, al-

though led by Miss Jeans until three lengths had been covered. Then Miss James forged ahead, and eventually won with eight yards to spare in 3m. 51.5s. Miss McKenzie was again second. The winner holds the English record for 220-yard (ladies), as she does for 300-yard, 440-yard and 500-yard.

In the English ladies' 150-yard back stroke championship, Miss James did not swim at her best, and could not even win her heat. Her chief weakness appeared to be in turning. Miss Mary Spencer of Garston Swimming Club, was successful in the end, and won the final heat in 2m. 18.2.5s. Miss Gilbert of Sheffield Attercliffe, was a good second, and Miss D. Hare of the Mermid Swimming Club, London, third.

## NON-ENGLISHMEN WIN SWIM TITLES

Leon Sommer of France, and Arne Borg of Sweden Take 200 and 220-Yard Events

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Two further swimming titles left England when the English 200-yard breast stroke and 220-yard championships were decided recently, the former event being won by Leon Sommer of France, and the latter by Arne Borg of Sweden, a member of the Swedish swimming team which has recently been touring England. Sommer's victory in the 200-yard breast stroke was a most creditable performance. There were 10 competitors for the title, and this necessitated two heats. In the first of these Sommer just managed to win in 2m. 52.1.5s. W. Stoney of Huddersfield Swimming Club, finishing second. R. G. Lassam of Polytechnic Swimming Club, the holder of the championship title, won the second heat in 3m. 2s. without unduly extending himself.

Then came the final. Stoney took the lead after the dive in, and retained it until half the distance had been covered. Sommer was swimming in the second position. The closing stages of the race provided some excitement, for, when only 20 yards remained, Sommer, Stoney and Hamblin were traveling neck and neck and Lassam was far in the rear. With only 15 yards to go, Sommer managed to get in front, and finished a winner by barely one yard in 2m. 49.4.5s. This is the first occasion upon which a Frenchman has carried away an English swimming title. Sommer is the present national breast stroke champion of France over 200 meters. This year he successfully defended his title in the French championships, and in doing so, lowered the record of 3m. 10s., established by himself, by 1.1.5s.

F. E. Beaupaire of Australia, the holder of the English 220-yard championship, did not defend his title this year, and the race went to Arne Borg, who finished 1.4.5s ahead of J. G. Hatfield, Middleborough Swimming Club, in 2m. 29.1.5s. E. P. Peter, of Penguin Swimming Club, was third, 2s. behind Hatfield. Borg's time was exactly the same as Beaupaire's in last year's championship, and is, incidentally, the fastest recorded in the history of the race.

The Swedish swimming team, since its arrival in England, had been very successful in matches against the leading English swimming clubs. One of the best performances recorded was the breaking of the 440 and 500-yard English records by Arne Borg. The former stood at 5m. 24.2.5s; and the latter at 6m. 2.4.5s, and the Swede was successful in his attacks upon both, registering times of 5m. 18s. and 6m. 1s. for the respective distances. Both the previous best times stood to the credit of Hatfield. Borg's time for 500 yards is only 2.1.5s. worse than Norman Ross' world record, established at Los Angeles in 1919.

## CRICKET DATES FOR AUSTRALIAN SEASON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Among the interstate cricket matches decided upon for the Australian season are the following:

December 25, 27, 28—New South Wales vs. Victoria or Queensland second eleven at Sydney.  
December 31, January 2 and 3—New South Wales vs. Victoria or Queensland at Sydney.  
January 13, 14, 16 and 17—New South Wales vs. South Australia at Sydney.  
January 20, 21, 23, 25—New South Wales vs. Victoria at Sydney.

In March, New South Wales will play the Marylebone Cricket Club amateur team which is to visit New Zealand. A South Australian request for the playing of Colts' matches between South Australia and New South Wales has been declined by this State.

## H. W. ALLASON WINS PLUNGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOOTLE, England.—H. W. Allason of Cambridge University Swimming Club won the English long-plunge championship, which was decided recently at Bootle. Allason's winning plunge was 78ft. 6in., the next best effort being 72ft. 4in. by H. Davison, Smethwick, the holder of the title. G. B. Phillips of Plymouth ranked himself third with a plunge of 69ft. 5in. Allason has twice before won the English plunging championship, in 1910 and 1911. The record plunge is 82ft. 7in., by W. Taylor, in 1906. The first long-plunge championship of England was held in 1882. Previous to 1893 the time occupied in plunging was not taken into consideration, but after that date a time limit of 60s. came into force.

## IOWA STATE HAS THREE VETERANS

Ames Cross-Country Coach Must Develop Some New Men in Order to Retain the Championship Titles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

AMES, Iowa.—Whether or not the Iowa State College cross-country team can repeat its performance of the last two years in winning the Missouri Valley Conference and Intercollegiate Athletic Association championships depends largely on the ability of the coaches to develop new men of ability to run with the three veterans from last year's team who are still in college.

In Capt. W. E. Frevert '22, Lloyd Rathbun '22 and B. A. Webb '22, the cross-country coaches have three regulars who are among the most consistent cross-country runners in the middle west. They have all been training since the opening of college. The other members of the team will be chosen from a squad of between 30 and 40, which includes several men who have shown promise in the distance events.

Two new coaches are directing the work of the cross-country squad. A. N. Smith has been added to the coaching staff this fall as head coach and trainer. Smith came to Iowa State College from the Michigan Agricultural College, where he was in charge of track. He has previously been at the University of Maine and in 1912 was assistant trainer to the United States team at the Olympic games at Stockholm, Sweden. Smith is assisted by S. S. Graham, captain of the 1920 team.

Captain Frevert has already won two letters for cross-country work. He finished among the leaders in the Western Conference race at Urbana, Illinois, last fall, a contest in which all five of the Iowa State runners crossed the tape among the first 10 to finish, making a low score of 32 points against 73 for their nearest opponents. In this race Rathbun was the fourth to finish. Webb's best distance is the half-mile, and he has been better known as a member of the Ames relay teams than as a cross-country runner. He was a member of the relay team which set the United States record for two miles at the Drake relay carnival last year. His unusual endurance and easy stride make it practical, however, for him to go the longer distance required of the cross-country men.

Several distance men on last year's track team are the most promising candidates for the vacant positions. M. J. Channer '22, and M. H. Brown '23 have run the mile and two-mile races. Channer was also a member of the second cross-country team of a year ago. Dale Merwin '22 and E. L. Bierbaum '22 are milers who are showing ability in the five-mile run.

The team will compete in the first race of the season here Saturday against the team representing the University of Kansas. Two other meets are on the Ames schedule, the Western Conference race at Bloomington, and the Missouri Valley Conference championship at Lincoln, Nebraska, the date for which is November 12. Iowa State has won the title in both conferences for the last three years.

## RACING CLUB AND CLICHY DRAW, 1 TO 1

Start Is Made in Football Championships of Paris and North of France on September 25

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—A start was made with the 1921-22 Association Football League championships of Paris and the North of France on September 25, the games being attended by large numbers of spectators. In Paris the most surprising result was probably the draw between the Racing Club de France and the Union Sportive Athlétique de Clichy. The Racing men, with their experience and reputation, were confidently expected to make short work of their opponents, but the latter showed greatly improved form. The Racing Club, who played mostly to the Clichy end of the field in the first half, and opened the scoring. A Clichy man went off the field later, and it was when they had only 10 men that the Union obtained the equalizing goal. The score at half-time stood at 1 to 1, and neither team again found the net.

The Club Français representatives opposed Olympique, the champion team of Paris, and, although they lost by 0 to 2, they kept the Olympique players fully occupied. The Club Français eleven was the better trained of the two, but the Olympique team was sufficiently brilliant individually to offset any inferiority in combination. The present champion team of France, the Red Star Club, opened its league season with an easy win by 4 goals to 1 at the expense of Stade Français. It was quite evident that the Red Stars were the more accomplished side, and the losers fell away badly toward the end.

It could not be said that the Club Athlétique de Paris, although it defeated the Association Sportive Française by 3 goals to 1, gave a very convincing display. The Sporting team played a good, stolid game, but was weak forward. There was much brilliant play, however, in the match between the Football Ettoile Club de

## SIX IMPORTANT GAMES SATURDAY

Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association Football Teams in Decisive Matches—Chicago Meets Princeton

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE A. FOOTBALL STANDINGS

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	2	0	1.000
Iowa	1	0	1.000
Wisconsin	1	0	1.000
Ohio State	1	0	1.000
Minnesota	1	1	.500
Indiana	0	0	.000
Michigan	0	0	.000
Illinois	0	1	.000
Purdue	0	1	.000
Northwestern	0	3	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Seven of the 10 football eleven in the Intercollegiate Athletic Association are to be engaged in battles this Saturday. One of these is to be involved in an important intersectional affair; the other six are to enter games which bear decisively on the race for the championship of the "Big Ten."

With one of the most powerful attacking teams it has had in many years, University of Chicago goes east to measure ability with Princeton University, at Princeton, New Jersey. This is thought to be the first intersectional encounter of the season between teams of fairly equal strength that truly represent the game of football as played in their respective districts.

Prof. A. A. Stagg, athletic director at Chicago, has three backfield combinations. He can use these sets alternately, as they are approximately of equal power. The same cannot be said of the line, although it is a strong and reliable one. With a brilliant backfield and just an average line, the Maroons probably will have to rely on an open game, with end runs and forward passes featuring the attack.

It is to be noted that Chicago had a respite from conflict last Saturday, giving it two weeks of uninterrupted drill and development for the eastern test. The Maroon should have its full strength ready to deliver this Saturday. There is little choice for Professor Stagg in picking his line for the Tiger battle, as the regular forward wall has pretty definitely defined itself. In the backfield he has a wide choice. A good combination to start with would be Milton Romney '23 at quarterback, R. M. Cole '21 and J. M. Pratt '23 at halfbacks, and W. L. Zorn '24 at fullback. These men have displayed ability, each in several departments of the game, in the two Conference battles won by Chicago.

Of the three tilts in the Conference race, the visit of Ohio State University to University of Michigan should attract the most attention. Ohio won the championship last year and gave indication of sustaining its record by defeating University of Minnesota, 27 to 0, last week. D. W. Trott '22 put up an especially stiff defense at guard against heavier Gopher opponents.

This will be the first Conference appearance this year for Michigan, which will celebrate the occasion by dedicating its new stadium. The stadium seats some 40,000 spectators. Ann Arbor itself could not be expected to fill such an amphitheater; it relies on drawl spectators from Detroit.

Favorable showings made by the Wolverines in preparatory contests so far this season have aroused widespread interest and bright hopes for the Conference race.

Coach F. H. Yost has been well satisfied with the development of his team. Last week Paul Goebel '23, a veteran end, and Harry Kipke '24, halfback, performed brilliantly in aiding the victory of 30 to 0 over Michigan Agricultural College.

An interesting contest is scheduled at Urbana, Illinois, with University of Wisconsin facing University of Illinois. The Badgers in a 27-to-0 victory over Northwestern University last Saturday revealed an all-round football machine, with a formidable line, and splendid teamwork in the backfield. Both in play, from scrimmage and in returning punts, Coach J. R. Richards' team displayed the best interference for runners seen so far this season. R. F. Williams '23, halfback, did some brilliant open-field running, and A. C. Elliott '23 at the other halfback post, smashed the line for good gains. At quarterback, E. G. Gibson '23 manipulated the team creditably and advanced the ball himself on several occasions.

An unexpected defeat was received by Illinois at Iowa City, Iowa, when the Hawkeyes of Iowa smashed the Illini line for two touchdowns; the score being 14 to 2. This was a reversal of precedent established in recent years, and doubtless convinced Coach R. C. Zuppke's players that they must improve considerably to hold Wisconsin and other Conference teams. D. C. Peden '22 at halfback was the only player who was able to gain consistently.

The third of the Conference contests is that between University of Indiana and University of Minnesota at Minneapolis. With two weeks in which to repair the team the Hoosiers brought back from Harvard, it should be in top form for the Gopher battle.

## MONTANA HAVING AN ACTIVE SEASON

College Football Teams of That State Have Entered Competition This Fall With More Enthusiasm Than Ever Before

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MISSOULA, Montana.—Football has again taken its accustomed place in the ranks of sports in Montana, with more enthusiasm being displayed in the success of the great fall pastime than has been in evidence at any time in past history. Forty-five athletes, representing the Montana State College of Agriculture, at Bozeman, went into a preliminary training camp this fall, the first ever established in Montana gridiron circles.

At Montana State University, Missoula, practice commenced September 15, the first day on which gridiron squads could open their fall campaign under the Northwestern Conference rules. At the State School of Mines, Butte, practice began September 12, with the opening of school, two weeks in advance of any of the other state institutions.

Coach B. W. Bierman, in his third year at the State University at Missoula, has a fair number of regulars from the 1920 state championship eleven back to act as a nucleus for the veterans reporting, though a number of promising candidates were lost by withdrawal from the Missoula college. Since 1908 the State University has retained the football championship each season, though having been held to its record by the State College of Bozeman twice during that period, in 1916 and 1919. Otherwise the team from Missoula has won each of its struggles with collegiate eleven from Montana for the past 12 years.

Capt. Steven Sullivan '22, halfback, is playing his fourth season at Montana this year. Other veterans are Thomas McGowan '23, tackle; Harvey Elliott '23, guard; Dwight Carver '22, end or guard; James Dorsey '22, end; Fred Davis '22, end; James Morris '23, end; J. M. Madsen '23, end; Theodore Ramsey '23, guard; Boyd van Horn '22, guard on the 1917 team; L. L. Higbee '22, halfback; James Lambert '23, quarterback; Harold Baird '23, fullback; E. W. Barry '23, halfback; E. P. Keeley '23, quarterback and Gilbert Porter '24, quarterback. New men reporting include Oscar Anderson '23, halfback or end; M. E. Esgeberg '24, halfback; Theodore Plummer '24, halfback; J. E. Dahlberg '24, tackle, a younger brother of last year's captain; Robert Egan '24, end; Oscar Levin '23, tackle, and a number of other new men.

For the first time the head coach has the assistance of an aide in developing the eleven. H. F. Adams, quarterback of last year's Montana eleven, who graduated this spring, is helping tutor the backfield while developing a freshman squad.

Coach D. V. Graves, former Texas Agricultural College and University of Alabama football mentor, is back for a second season at Montana State College, Bozeman. His veterans at the training camp in the Madison Mountains were Capt. P. E. Morphy '22, tackle; John Mashin '22, end; D. R. Richards '22, end; Leon Mack Donald '23, tackle or guard; J. Knight '23, guard; B. E. Robertson '23, guard; F. Ashbury '23, center; B. E. McCarran '23, quarterback; S. McDonald '23, halfback; W. Bryan '22, halfback; and a number of last year's second-string men and freshmen performers, among them Leon MacDonald '24, and Joseph Mares '24, two 200-pound tackles.

Coach C. F. Pittner at the State School of Mines has his squad in such shape that he hopes to put the Butte school permanently on a solid football basis. Capt. Joseph Borel '23, at tackle, heads the team, with seven veterans of last year's squad to assist him.

Eleven letter men returned to the University of Idaho at Moscow, Idaho, where Thomas Kelley, years ago a star lineman for the University of Chicago remains at the helm. Idaho lost two conference games by a single touchdown early last fall, but were unbeatable thereafter. A difficult schedule of eight games has been arranged, including four Northwestern Conference contests and battles with the Gonzaga University, Wyoming, and Utah eleven.

Coach R. V. Borleske at Whitman University has high hopes of developing a successful team for a seven-game schedule, but will have a number of veterans on hand.

## WALTER FRANKLIN BEATS J. B. KEOGH

Former Causes a Surprise by Winning, 125 to 69, in Pocket Billiard Tournament Match

UNITED STATES POCKET BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Arthur Woods	1	0	1.000
R. E. Greenleaf	1	0	1.000
T. A. Hueston	1	0	1.000
Arthur Church	1	0	1.000
James Matur	1	0	1.000
J. B. Keogh	1	1	.500
Walter Franklin	1	1	.500
Michael Kovach	1	2	.333
Benjamin Allen	1	2	.333
W. F. de Langh	0	3	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—Walter Franklin of Kansas City, Missouri, caused a surprise in the United States national pocket billiard championship tournament here Wednesday afternoon when he defeated J. B. Keogh of Rochester, New York, the former United States national title-holder by the score of 125 to 69. The westerner had a high run of 38 while Keogh's best effort was 16. Franklin played splendid pocket billiards and thoroughly deserved his victory. The score by innings:

Walter Franklin—0 6 3 0 0 7 35 0 16  
0 0 24 27 3 0 2—128. Scratches—3. Net total—125. High run—38.  
J. B. Keogh—0 5 0 0 10 10 5 0 6 0 5  
1 0 12 16—73. Scratches—1. Net total—69. High run—16.

In the other Wednesday match Michael Kovach of Trenton, the New Jersey state champion, defeated W. F. de Langh of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in a long-drawn-out match, 125 to 105. Scratches were plentiful, the winner making 18 and the loser 16. The score by innings:

Michael Kovach—0 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 0  
5 0 0 4 0 0 0 5 2 0 0 4 10 0 2 0 0 0  
0 0 0 11 0 0 24 0 3 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 7 0  
4 0 0 11 2 0 0 2 0 7 13 0 1 3 0—143.  
Scratches—18. Net total—125. High run—24.  
W. F. de Langh—0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 1  
2 4 3 9 0 3 0 1 0 1 1 1 2 0 0 0 0 0  
8 0 0 3 0 0 0 1 0 4 0 0 3 0 0 0 2 1  
8 1 0 1 12 0 0 3 13 0 11 0 0 0—121.  
Scratches—16. Net total—105. High run—12.

Former national champion Benjamin Allen of Kansas City, Missouri, met with a surprising setback when he was beaten Tuesday night by Arthur Church of Yonkers, New York, by the score of 125 to 104. This is the first big tournament that Church has ever participated in. He made a high run of 25, while Allen's best run was 15. Allen's carelessness virtually cost him the game.

In the other Tuesday night match, Walter Franklin of Kansas City, Missouri, in his first national tournament debut in the east, was beaten by James Matur, formerly of Denver, Colorado, but now of New York, New York, the final score being 125 to 86. It was a long drawn out match, requiring 42 innings, although Matur twice had runs of 23.

## MARSHAL FOCH TO SEE GAME

NEW YORK, New York.—Marshal Foch, allied generalissimo, will take in at least one American college football game during his visit to the United States. Franklin D'Olier, former commander of the American Legion, has announced that Marshal Foch has accepted an invitation to be his guest at the Yale-Princeton game at New Haven, Connecticut, on November 12. He will sit on the Princeton side of the field during one half and on the Yale side during the other.

## RULES MAY BE CHANGED

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—Leading British yacht owners in the international six-meter class at a meeting here today decided to ask all the clubs interested to agree that next year's race be held under the rules of the International Yacht Racing Union. If this is agreeable, a formal challenge will be sent November 15 for the race in the United States of America next year.

## THREE NEW STADIUMS

NEW YORK, New York.—Columbia University plans to have three stadiums on its new 26-acre athletic field at Two Hundred and Eighteenth Street and Broadway. The football amphitheater will be the largest of the trio, having a seating capacity of 56,000. The track stadium will seat 10,000 and the baseball stands 7,000. Ground will be broken early next year. It is announced, provided sufficient funds are assured by that time.

## NICHOLS WINS TITLE

HAMILTON, Massachusetts.—Gilbert Nichols of Providence, Rhode Island, won the New England professional golf championship for 1921 over the links of the Myopia Club Monday with a card of 156. Louis Teller of the Brae-Burn Country Club was second with 157.

## SCHOOLS

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## WALTER FRANKLIN BEATS J. B. KEOGH

Former Causes a Surprise by Winning, 125 to 69, in Pocket Billiard Tournament Match

UNITED STATES POCKET BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Arthur Woods	1	0	1.000
R. E. Greenleaf	1	0	1.000
T. A. Hueston	1	0	1.000
Arthur Church	1	0	1.000
James Matur	1	0	1.000
J. B. Keogh	1	1	.500
Walter Franklin	1	1	.500
Michael Kovach	1	2	.333
Benjamin Allen	1	2	.333
W. F. de Langh	0	3	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—Walter Franklin of Kansas City, Missouri, caused a surprise in the United States national pocket billiard championship tournament here Wednesday afternoon when he defeated J. B. Keogh of Rochester, New York, the former United States national title-holder by the score of 125 to 69. The westerner had a high run of 38 while Keogh's best effort was 16. Franklin played splendid pocket billiards and thoroughly deserved his victory. The score by innings:

Walter Franklin—0 6 3 0 0 7 35 0 16  
0 0 24 27 3 0 2—128. Scratches—3. Net total—125. High run—38.  
J. B. Keogh—0 5 0 0 10 10 5 0 6 0 5  
1 0 12 16—73. Scratches—1. Net total—69. High run—16.

In the other Wednesday match Michael Kovach of Trenton, the New Jersey state champion, defeated W. F. de Langh of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in a long-drawn-out match, 125 to 105. Scratches were plentiful, the winner making 18 and the loser 16. The score by innings:

Michael Kovach—0 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 0  
5 0 0 4 0 0 0 5 2 0 0 4 10 0 2 0 0 0  
0 0 0 11 0 0 24 0 3 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 7 0  
4 0 0 11 2 0 0 2 0 7 13 0 1 3 0—143.  
Scratches—18. Net total—125. High run—24.  
W. F. de Langh—0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 1  
2 4 3 9 0 3 0 1 0 1 1 1 2



CLOSING OF EVERY  
SALOON IS PLANNED

Connecticut Prohibition Enforcement Director Takes Steps to Bring Injunction Proceedings Under the Volstead Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
HARTFORD, Conn.—Following the uncovering of seemingly systematic violations of the prohibition law, extending throughout the State, Harry E. Mackenzie, federal prohibition director for Connecticut, has taken steps to bring injunction proceedings against every saloon in the State at once and has asked for the cooperation of the police authorities in every city and town.

Director Mackenzie has pointed out that saloons have increased 10 per cent in Connecticut since national prohibition became effective and he maintains that the efforts to enforce the Volstead act would be next to useless as long as the open saloons offer exchange places for bootleggers and invite patrons willing to pay the exorbitant prices for intoxicating drinks.

The closing of the saloons will be sought by injunction proceedings under the Volstead act, announced Edward L. Smith, United States District Attorney, based upon recommendations of Director Mackenzie that the saloons and breweries are a public nuisance. The Volstead act restrains the owners of such places from sale or manufacture of any kind of liquor on the premises for a year. The law requires heavy bonds which are forfeited at the breach of the injunction within the year.

In seeking the cooperation of local officials Director Mackenzie addressed the mayors of cities by letter, stating his determination to bring about the closing of every saloon and brewery in Connecticut, found to be making or selling beverages containing more than one-half of one per cent alcohol, and explaining that his order was given to put a stop to the illicit liquor traffic.

"We must get down to the bottom," writes Mr. Mackenzie, "and root out the source of the evil conditions existing here today and we must have the help and cooperation of every official and every citizen in all the communities in the State to enforce the prohibition law to its fullest extent."

The director of prohibition is not satisfied with letters alone but has started to interview personally the mayors and officers of the different towns. Mayor Newton C. Brainard of this city expresses himself as much gratified with the movement and Isaac Kroppert, head of the prohibition squad, said that he was ready to make a "last stand" at once. He said that the new order would be welcome for he would now only have to visit a saloon once to put it out of business whereas in the past repeated raids have been made and the owners arrested so often it became a byword in the department.

The Rev. Edwin Knox Mitchell, president of the Hartford Council of Churches, said, commenting on the order, "I approve most heartily on going the limit in enforcing the law." He went on to condemn half-way measures of the past and added that he believed the delay in enforcement was at the bottom of all the trouble in the State.

"In fact I believe delay is making it increasingly difficult to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment. From the beginning I urged that the city cooperate in the work of making the law effective but there was the claim that the city police lacked authority and even that it would be illegal for them to do so. I have always felt that the Eighteenth Amendment was a part of our Constitution and every officer of the law, whether municipal or not, is sworn to support it and should feel it his duty to enforce it."

TRADE OUTLOOK IN  
CANADA BRIGHTENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—"There is every reason to believe that there will be a substantial change for the better in 1922," said E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, to an interviewer in Montreal, upon his return from an extended tour in western Canada. "Throughout the west, including British Columbia," Mr. Beatty went on to say, "I found the people full of faith in their own future, with a strong confidence that they were emerging successfully from the present depression. Personally I think this confidence is amply warranted by the present conditions and the outlook for the future."

"The western crop will be an excellent one, probably the second best in the history of this country. In the Peace River district the yield is very heavy, both of wheat and oats, the average in wheat probably 30 to 40 bushels per acre. This high average yield will more than equalize the geographical disadvantage to the farmers in this territory and they should be able to market their crops with satisfactory results. In the interior of British Columbia, especially in the fruit growing districts, there is every reason for satisfaction, the crop being excellent both in quantity and quality and the market apparently being able to absorb the surplus for export. Throughout British Columbia I found a most cheerful atmosphere, coupled with very progressive plans for increasing the areas under cultivation and supplying the necessary water to them."

"Mining is, of course, quiet in view of the condition of the metal markets, but operations at Kimberley and Trail are being conducted very satisfactorily under the existing conditions, with

decreasing costs and a fair demand for the finished product, particularly zinc and lead. The lumbering industry is showing signs of improvement, and this should be increased by a larger demand on the prairies, which would be a natural consequence of the satisfactory marketing of the present crop. "I wish every eastern business man would go to the west once a year. It would do him good and also strengthen those whose problems are particularly concerned with the development of that portion of the country. The freest possible interchange, both physical and in ideas, between the two portions of the country will do more to reconcile the differences in point of view and differences in interest than anything I can conceive of."

## MUSIC

## Chicago Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The season opened for the Chicago Symphony Orchestra on the afternoon of October 14. The program which was offered to the listeners who entirely filled Orchestra Hall—an audience exuberantly enthusiastic—did not offer any work which had not been heard before, yet its scheme of art was not restricted to the older classics.

To be sure, Frederick Stock entered the lists upon an ancient battlehorse, the third Leonore overture by Beethoven; but even this venerable masterpiece had been subjected to a rejuvenating process by the conductor's partial revision of its scoring in places where deeper color or larger sonority were required. The result of this retouching of Beethoven's overture, combined with the exceptional brilliancy of its performance by the orchestra, was truly stirring.

In the interpretation of Tchaikovsky's fifth symphony, the fervidities of the music were raised to the nth degree by Mr. Stock and his performers. Dohnanyi's suite, which was played for the first time here by the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra several years ago, was given a place on the program. There can be no doubt that the work well deserved the admirable performance which was given it. Dohnanyi is not one of the pianist-composers who write for orchestra as if they were composing for their instrument. He had ideas to express when the suite was scored and knew how to set them forth to the best advantage.

The remainder of the concert was devoted to the dance of nymphs and satyrs from Georg Schumann's cantata "Amor and Psyche" and the overture to "Tannhäuser." Schumann's dance is pretty and deftly scored, but it is not, perhaps, one of the things of art that add weight and dignity to a symphonic scheme. A remarkable reading was given of Wagner's overture, which always has been one of the works that Mr. Stock has made a vehicle for the unfolding of his large interpretative abilities.

A solo in Dohnanyi's suite gave Jacques Gordon, the new concertmaster, an opportunity to show that so far as tone was concerned he is an acquisition to the forces greatly to be esteemed. What he can do in the direction of virtuosity will be proved next week, when he will interpret the violin concerto by Glasounoff.

Edward Collins, pianist, gave a recital on October 9. He has evoked no little admiration in recent seasons by reason of his excellent abilities. Unfailing technical accuracy may be taken for granted in these days of transcendental execution, but Mr. Collins made it clear in his performance of works by Liszt, Chopin, and other composers that the saving grace of poetic musicianship is his to command.

CANADA'S INTEREST  
IN EMPIRE UNITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Sir Robert Borden, former Prime Minister of Canada, is of the opinion that the most difficult problem that statesmen have ever had to deal with is that of establishing the British Empire upon a basis of complete equality and partnership, without bringing about severance with some of the nations which now comprise it. This opinion Sir Robert expressed in the last of three Marfleet lectures which he delivered at the University of Toronto. Sir Robert criticized the conference of the prime ministers in England last May as retrogressive, stating that their declaration that no more constitutional conferences can avail anything, is an abandonment of the work that had been accomplished. Since peace had been concluded, the foreign policy of Great Britain had remained the same as it was prior to 1914. That was not what the dominions desired, and it was imperative that this situation should not be allowed to continue. The dominions had been given to expect that they would have voice in the dictation of all the policies which would affect them.

Sir Robert strongly supported the appointment of a Canadian minister to Washington, claiming that the arguments against such action were not worthy of presentation. "The permanency of democracy is by no means assured," he said, "although it should fail it has been a very worthy experiment. It is threatened from various angles at present. Group representation in our governments will not advance democracy. The party system is clumsy, but any corporation with the same limitations could give no better service."

Sir Robert declared that Canada's progress must be along nationalistic lines and said that whatever influence he had exercised toward securing an equal voice for the self-governing dominions in imperial affairs had been actuated by a desire that the Empire should hold together.

DIRECT PRIMARY  
OPPOSITION SEEN

Efforts to Reestablish Convention System in Some of the States Felt to Be Result of Entrance of Women as Equal Voters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Efforts seeking to reestablish the party convention system of nominations in place of the direct primary in several states where it now exists are noted by observers of political movements.

Loosening of the grip of party leaders on the function of dictating the party's choice of nominees is said to be causing no little concern in partisan political circles and reaction to the more easily controlled convention is the natural trend.

Whether the objection of party leaders to the direct primary is due to the enfranchisement of the women of the nation is a question which observers cannot definitely answer. It is pointed out, however, that activity against the system has become more general since the Nineteenth Amendment was finally ratified. That the opposition should be predicated on the entrance of women into politics as voters is explained by a somewhat general apprehension among "old school" partisans that the women will gain a too firm hold on party reins and nominations, both locally and nationally.

The influence of women over party selections is said by one observer to be "more adapted to the cleaner, more orderly and educational possibilities of the direct primary than to the rough and tumble of the party convention." It is also pointed out that many party leaders tend to view with dismay the prospect of women holding many of the high offices, gaining them more easily through the direct primary than they could through a party convention.

Evidence of the salutary effect of an educational political campaign conducted in connection with a primary nomination campaign is found in the recent contest in Essex County, Massachusetts. Four men were candidates for the Republican nomination for United States Representative. The women voters entered actively into the campaign, standing as non-partisans and holding a large mass meeting at which the candidates expressed themselves on the several pieces of constructive legislation contained in a public welfare program.

At the primary, which was also a special election, one of the largest primary votes was cast. The candidate who was not exactly in tune with the party "standpaters" was nominated, and later elected. It is pointed out that, had the convention system prevailed, the candidate of the "regulars" would undoubtedly have been nominated. Thus, it is urged, the election at once justified the primary and the value of an educational campaign in connection with it.

Particular interest is being taken in the issue by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters. On Saturday evening, October 22, Albert J. Beveridge, former United States Senator from Indiana, will speak in Unity House on the value of the direct primary. At the last legislative conference of the league both sides of the question of the primary were presented. It was urged in favor of the direct primary that "bossism" is too easily established under the convention system, while the proponent of the convention took refuge in the idea that the convention would be as successful as the primary if the same amount of public interest was displayed.

AIMS OF PROHIBITION  
FORCES IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—The Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance, which for over 45 years has fought for prohibition in this Province, is at the present time \$30,000 in debt by reason of expenses incurred at the last referendum campaign.

The alliance enumerates big jobs immediately confronting and challenging the temperance workers of Ontario: (1) to establish gains and insure the permanence of the legislation already secured; (2) to secure thorough law enforcement by the proper authorities and loyal law observance by the citizens; (3) to improve existing laws by securing the enactment of needed amendments; (4) to secure complete dominion-wide prohibition, covering manufacture, importation and exportation.

INVESTIGATION SHOWS  
BUSINESS IS BETTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Business is slightly better throughout the United States, Archer Wall Douglas, chairman of the committee of statistics and standards of the United States Chamber of Commerce, finds. The brightest spot is the south, where "the story of the sudden rise in the price of cotton is a dramatic one," Mr. Douglas points out. In August there seemed nothing ahead but the necessity of making the best of a bad situation, but the government report in September changed the entire aspect of things. Obligations will now be met and the farmers will dispose of most of their cotton by the new year.

Getting money into a region which had hardly seen any for a year or more had an immediate effect, and the good effects are expected to be cumulative. Industrial conditions throughout the

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country are found to be, in general, slightly improved.

Timber is in fair shape and leather maintains both its demand and appreciation in prices," says the report. "There is some increase in the output in steel and iron products, but the recent rise in prices is not altogether convincing as to its being permanently higher."

"There is better demand for lumber at somewhat higher figures. The belief is general that next spring will usher in renewed construction activity. "The oil business seems to have struck bottom and started upward."

## CANADA'S IMMIGRATION POLICY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—"We are adopting a somewhat aggressive immigration policy," said T. D. Patullo, Minister of Lands in British Columbia, in an address in Montreal recently. Mr. Patullo had just returned from London, where he discussed this question at length with the imperial authorities. "All the overseas dominions of the British Empire are calling for immigration," Mr. Patullo went on to say. "We all want population, and must have it, and so we are all looking to the British Isles. There has been a belief that we will get people too fast, and the cities will be congested. I would fear to see the cities fill too rapidly with population that cannot be assimilated. We should largely get the population on the land. You must remember, however, that for every man you put on the land you must have a man in the city to support him with the articles of manufacture which he requires. The first duty is to get a class of settler who will go on the land, and we are going to do so."

## PLAYGROUNDS KEPT BUSY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PORTLAND, Oregon—During the season just closed the Bureau of Parks maintained 18 playgrounds in different parts of the city, providing athletic apparatus and swimming tanks. According to records just compiled by the bureau, the total attendance for this year showed an increase of more than 17,000 over last year's attendance.

## INDIANA

## INDIANAPOLIS—Continued

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## MINNEAPOLIS—Continued

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## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## How the Armada Came to England

1588

It is a sunny July morning, with a fresh northwest wind tossing whitecaps across the English Channel and filling the white sails of the English ships driving before it. Never before has the little kingdom sent forth such a numerous fleet. Nearly 200, great and small, had beaten out of Plymouth Sound and now were scattering to gain elbow room. The grand Armada has come at last, and a whole country waits breathless on the result of the coming battle. Defeat means conquest, subjection to the haughty King Philip of Spain; victory means continued freedom and an end to the anxiety that has been theirs for two years or more.

As Lord Admiral Howard of Effingham draws nigh his foe in his good ship *The Ark*, his men are astonished over the beauty and magnificence of the Spanish fleet bearing full-sailed up the channel. From the giant *La Regazona* of 1249 tons to the smallest galleass there are 130 craft, their high stern and fore castles tricked out with intricate carving, gold and brilliant coloring, their sails brightly dyed and embroidered with coats-of-arms, pictures of saints, huge crosses, while from the mastsheads stream pennons 40 feet long, and from flagstaffs are displayed a thousand broad standards, banners and devices. But English hearts feel no dismay at this display. They have boarded too many proud galleons, from Hispaniola to Cadiz, to fear their sting. They skim around among them, choosing their own positions, nimbly avoiding a fight at close quarters, biding their time. And the sea monsters wallow steadily on, rather contemptuous of their smaller adversaries.

Now Gusman, Duke of Medina-Sidonia, had made his plans for the conquest of England. The Duke of Parma, Viceroy of the Netherlands, was waiting at Dunkirk with his army of veterans to be conveyed across the straits in hundreds of flat-bottomed barges. Once set his 30,000 soldiers on British soil and the game would be won. But how are you going to do it while the enemy's ships are undefeated? asked his generals. Never mind them, said the admiral. What can they do to such powerful ships as ours? And that is where the Spaniards blunder. For Howard, backed by such famous fighters as Frobenius, Hawkins and Drake, gives them no peace, striking and running away, loosing fire upon them, cutting off stragglers and pushing others upon the shoals. At last, getting the galleons at a disadvantage, the whole English fleet beats down upon them and the fight becomes general. In a few hours the Spaniards' ammunition gives out and, finding that they can not grapple with their slippery adversaries, do the next best thing and flee toward the northeast. Few would now escape their swift pursuers if it is not for the fact that the English have also run out of powder and shot, and can only follow them up at a distance, "putting on a brave countenance," as Howard phrases it.

All thought of invasion or even of holding their own is now abandoned by the Armada. Although some of the bravest officers try to persuade their admiral to stand and fight, the majority have their way, and the English are elated at the sight of the still great fleet fleeing up the North Sea. Howard keeps them in sight until the Fifth of Forth reaches, and then abandons the chase. If Queen Elizabeth had supplied him with enough ammunition and provisions they would not have got off so easily, declares his soldiers regretfully.

Really the troubles of the invaders are only beginning. Their high sides and castles catch the wind like sails and make it almost impossible to navigate. Every one mans the pumps, trying to keep the water from flooding the battered holds. The wind and waves increase the further north they go. The Great Griffin, the flagship of Juan Lopez de Medina, admiral of the store-ships, drives on the rocks of Fair Isle, between the Orkneys and Shetlands, other ships go ashore along the coasts of Ireland and Scotland, but the admiral in the *San Martin* succeeds in leading a squadron well out into the Atlantic, out of sight of land, and so south toward Spain, completely circling the British Isles. However a gale in the Bay of Biscay scatters his shrunken fleet, with the result that he finally arrives off Santander alone! Later other ships find their home ports, but 55 great galleons never return from the voyage of conquest on which they had set out so proudly, and the power of Spain on the sea is ended.

England will never forget her great sea captains who guarded her coasts that day when the "Invincible Armada" knocked at her door but failed to gain admittance.

## A Nuthatch

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
Do you know the topeyturvy bird?  
He comes to us in winter weather,  
But proper ways of proper birds,  
He never discards them altogether.

We never see him on a branch,  
He hunts each tree trunk, root to crown;  
But where the other birds climb up,  
This funny fellow will climb down!

He never sings a proper song,  
A faint "Yank, yank" his only cry;  
It would appear he likes to play  
At hide and seek when we pass by.

His blue coat shows a vest of white;  
His name is Nuthatch, so I've heard;  
But when we watch his funny ways  
We say, "The topeyturvy bird!"



Bring the comb and play upon it: Marching, here we come!

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## An Underground Cave

In the little village of Adelsberg, in southern Austria, there is a famous grotto, which visitors come from long distances to see. Just beyond the village the entrance can be seen, a huge black tunnel in the side of the hill, from which a roaring river foams and thunders. This tunnel is the entrance to the grotto.

Once inside the cave, you feel as though you were in a great cathedral with a vast black dome above, and all about, high, wide arches. The lights that mark the way seem like tiny sparks in a vast space of darkness. The path turns upward abruptly, and you pass through a gallery of rock, while the roar of the underground river grows fainter and fainter to your ears. In the light of the torches which are held by the guides, you see strange shapes standing about: trees, people with outstretched arms, in many different positions; animals, which seem to move in the flickering light of the torches. They are formed by the solid particles in the water that continually drips from the rocks above, and which makes a constant tinkling sound.

The guide shouts, and his voice echoes and re-echoes through the vast galleries. You pass a curtain of rock, crimson-tinged, more than 40 feet long. More groups of statues stand about. You can hardly believe that some great sculptor has not been here doing a work that would have made him famous for all time!

Soon you come out upon a level floor where tables and benches are set. Here the village people hold a festival every year. The Emperor himself once attended one of these festivities. Stalactites and stalagmites project upward or hang downward, like huge icicles. If touched with a stick they make a silvery, ringing sound.

From the large chamber on for a mile and a half rails have been laid, and small trucks take you along. But there is a side gallery where you may walk if you prefer. It passes along the brink of the precipice itself. There is a small rail to hold on to. Down, down you look into the black darkness. You can hear the roar of the underground river flowing along among the rocks and you can see the glittering of a huge, century-old stalactite, 50 feet long by 10 or 12 feet thick. The entire mountain side is filled with these apartments and labyrinths, many of them extending for miles.

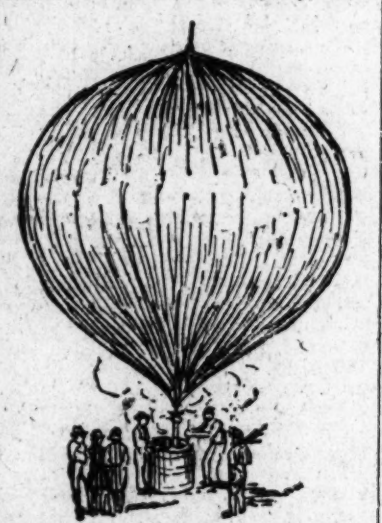
There is a "Leaning Tower," a "Gallery of Statues," a "Dropping Fountain," and many other wonders, which the traveler visits. Below the "Dropping Fountain" the rocky deposit in the water has formed a huge sea-shell with all its exquisite curves perfectly marked. Beyond is the "Frozen Waterfall." This at first sight seems to be a great sheet of sparkling, dashing water coming down one side of the gallery! But you hear no sound! Then you realize that it is half stone and half ice!

The farthest point of all, and the most wonderful, perhaps, is the "Polar Grotto." Well named, indeed! One might be in the very heart of the polar regions. The floor is white, like snow. Huge "icicles" hang down

from overhead; snowy whiteness all around you, and near you a big drift of apparent snow, with a polar bear, for it looks for all the world like one—standing on its top! And the air is cold, too, so cold that you do not stay long in this cave of wonders, but follow the guides with their flickering torches, back through these mazes of arched galleries and chambers. As you step outdoors again, how bright the light of day seems!

## The First Hydrogen Balloon

I wonder if you know what hydrogen is. Well, anyway, it is a gas, ever so much lighter than air, and it is used very largely for filling balloons. The first time it was used in this way was in Paris, nearly 140 years ago. Two brothers of the name of Montgolfier had made the discovery that if a light bag were filled with smoke it would rise up in the air, and they had actually made a linen bag over 100 feet round ascend in this way. It was really because the smoke was hot that the balloon ascended, for hot air, as you know, is lighter than cold air, but they thought it was the smoke that did it. Anyway, soon



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The first hydrogen balloon.

afterward, it occurred to a famous chemist in Paris that if the bag were filled with hydrogen, instead of with smoke, it would ascend much more rapidly, and a public subscription was instituted in order to enable him to carry out his plan.

Now hydrogen is not a particularly easy thing to make, at any rate in quantities sufficient to fill a balloon 13 feet across. It was done by mixing sulphuric acid with iron filings, and passing the gas into the balloon through a leaden pipe.

All Paris was interested in the matter, and, every day, crowds gathered to see the balloon slowly filling itself. It took no less than three days. But, at last, on August 26, 1783, in the presence of an immense crowd, which filled every part of a place called the Champ de Mars, the balloon was liberated, and rose rapidly to a height of 3000 feet. It remained in the air for about three-quarters of an hour, and finally came to earth again, some 15 miles away.

## Marching Song

Bring the comb and play upon it!  
Marching, here we come!  
Willie cocks his highland bonnet,  
Johnnie beats the drum.

Mary Jane commands the party,  
Peter leads the rear;  
Feet in time, alert and hearty,  
Each a Grenadier!

All in the most martial manner  
Marching double quick;  
While the napkin like a banner  
Waves upon the stick!

Here's enough of fame and pillage,  
Great Commander Jane!  
Now that we've been round the village,  
Let's go home again.

—R. L. Stevenson, "A Child's Garden of Verse."

## Hidden Countries

In each of the following sentences is the name of a country. The letters spelling the words are in their exact order. Can you find them?

1. The lioness gave her little cub a playful cuff with her paw.
2. Never put off making hay till the clouds cover the sun.
3. A good teacher will tell the pupil how a lesson should be learned.
4. The mariner noiselessly floating down the Po landed without being discovered.
5. I saw in the car men I am sure were going to the artist's exhibition.
6. He made on a tree near the den, marks which would indicate its location.
7. The explorers went off inland in their search for rare orchids.
8. Is that a panther? I call it a lynx.
9. Your arguments are sound. I agree. Cement is a good building material.
10. The Turk eyes with longing the distant minarets of Mecca.

The answers will be given next Thursday.

Answers to last week's puzzle, "Hidden Animals."

1. Calf.
2. Dog.
3. Cow.
4. Lion.
5. Moose.
6. Deer.
7. Weasel.
8. Panther.

## The Children's Flower

The schoolroom was bright and gay, with vases of dandelions before each of the windows. You see, some of the children had been on a picnic the day before, and they had gathered whole armfuls of dandelions with which to decorate the schoolroom.

Miss Adams, who was the teacher, had been presented with an especially lovely bouquet for her own desk, and then the children had busied themselves placing the little yellow flowers around the schoolroom. When they had finished, Miss Adams said: "Now, children, who would like to know the story of the dandelions?"

"We would," they all answered in chorus.  
"Well, you see, it was this way," began Miss Adams. The Orchid was once giving a party, to which all of

the other flowers were invited. At the close of the festivities it was proposed that each guest should choose where he would like to live and then build his own little nook in his chosen surroundings.

"Beautiful Rose," asked the hostess, "where would you like to be?"  
"Oh," answered the Rose, "I would like to be on a lovely bush standing out in a beautiful garden, showing my head among the green so that all may see me and admire me, and perhaps sometime I may be made a gift to someone dear."

"I choose a garden bed for my home," said the Tulip, "where I can show my lovely head amongst the green and be admired by all the passers-by."

"I, too, choose a garden," said the Pansy. "I would like to live in beautiful clusters, where every one who comes and goes may see me and love me, and say: 'Just look at these darling little pansy faces. We must take some home with us.'"

"And little Violet, where would you like to live?" the Orchid asked.

"I, too, would like to be admired," the Violet replied; "but if I may, I would like to live in a nice shady corner, half hidden down amongst the grass, so that those who want me will search for me until they have whole clusters. Then they can see my beautiful violet faces, and they will think, 'Whoever would have thought that modest little Violet was so fragrant and beautiful! What a welcome gift she is!'"

"And the Lily of the Valley chimed in, 'A nice shady spot I would like, too, where my dainty little white cups may catch the morning dew.'"  
"The Hollyhock said, 'For me, I would like to stand, in stately grace, against the garden wall, so that all who come and go may see how beautiful I am.'"

"I would like," said the Morning-glory, "to climb over my lady's porch, and make a pleasant shade inside, while every morning I show my bright blossoms to be admired by the passers-by."

"We," said the Daisy, the Buttercup, and the Clover, "would dance in the open meadow, where we can away with the wind, while making the country beautiful."

"But when the little Yellow Dandelion's turn came, it only said, 'Gracious Orchid, whether in the garden, in the open meadow, or in the city alley I care not, so long as I am where the children are. I, too, want to be loved and used as loving gifts, but I want to be always with the children, and to be their very own messenger. So just let me run wild wherever the children play, wherever they'll see me, wherever they can find me.'"

"And so it was that the Rose, Tulip, the Pansy, and the Hollyhock were given their chosen places in beautiful gardens; the Violet and the Lily of the Valley their shady nooks; the Morning-glory her lady's porch; and the Daisy, the Buttercup, and the Clover their open meadow; but the little Yellow Dandelion grows wherever the children play—in the garden, in the meadow, and even in the city streets, and in cobbled alleys, pushing its bright yellow head up from between the stones."

"Oh," exclaimed the children, "then no wonder we all love the little Yellow Dandelion so much. Why it is our very own flower!"

## Cobbler's Hide and Seek

Although they could roam at will from end to end of a large farm, Phyllis and Alec Croft liked no place better than the little paddock. Here browsed their goats, William and Selina, so the grass was kept short, and as it was a level piece of ground many were the games of cricket they played on summer evenings with little friends from the village.

One day, at the end of haymaking, the children asked their father if some hay could be spared them from the meadow adjoining the little paddock.

"What will you do with it?" asked Mr. Croft.

"We thought we could have a nice lot of games in it when the children come to play with us next week," was Alec's reply.

"Very well, I'll tell George to leave a few cocks when he is clearing the meadow. Perhaps you can throw it over the wall yourselves. We are very busy trying to get the ricks thatched before there comes a change in the weather."

The next day the children rode on the hay wagons from the meadow to the rickyard until only a few cocks remained near the wall that separated the meadow from the little paddock. They borrowed forks from two village girls who had come to help with the haymaking, and tried their skill in lifting hay. It was not so easy as it appeared when the men were tossing it on to the high wagons.

"I think we pick up too much at once," laughed Phyllis, as a heap tumbled back into the meadow again.

"I must get a rake," said Alec, "my haycock is scattered."

He was soon back. "Why, where is your hay?" he asked in surprise.

"Over the wall," replied his sister. "I put it over a very little at a time, and it's really much quicker."

As soon as they had finished they ran round into the little paddock and raked their hay into a nice tall haycock.

"Let's get that old tarpaulin that used to cover the tractor," proposed Alec, "and if it should rain in the night our hay will be kept dry."

For a week they covered it up in the evening and took off the tarpaulin during the day.

Alec and Phyllis went to a little school in the village where there were only 14 other pupils, and Mrs. Croft had invited them all to spend an afternoon and evening at the farm. She was writing out a list of games that would be suitable for out-of-doors when Phyllis, looking over her shoulder, said, "What's that game, Mother?"

Alec jumped up, too, and read aloud, "Cobbler's hide and seek. I've never heard of that. How do you play it, Mother?"

"It is a game I liked when I was a little girl," she replied. "I will explain it to you two, but do not tell your visitors until we are ready to play it."

Before they were served refreshments they played a variety of games in the little paddock, and when they returned there in the evening Mrs. Croft said:

"Now, dears, we are going to play a new game. I want you to make the haycock up as tall as you can."

They set to work busily and soon had it in form, although it had been knocked completely over in a previous game. Then she said:

"We are going to pretend Alec is a cobbler, and you must each give him a shoe to be repaired. Tell the others what to say, Phyllis, while I help Alec to get on the top of the mound without flattening it too much."

So, instructed by Phyllis, the children danced round the haycock, saying, "Cobbler, please will you mend my shoe?" and Alec replied, "I'll get it done in a minute or two." Then they sat down, and each took off a shoe and threw it up to Alec.

"Hop to the other end of the 'paddock now,'" said Mrs. Croft.

As soon as their backs were turned Alec buried the shoes in the haycock as deep as he could, and scrambled back to sit cross-legged on the top.

At a signal from Mrs. Croft the children came hopping back and, joining hands again, they hopped round the cobbler's mound and said, "Cobbler, cobbler, where is my shoe?"

"Here in the haycock ready for you," he chanted.

"The first boy or girl who finds the right shoe will be cobbler next time," announced Mrs. Croft. "If you pull out the wrong one you must bury it again quickly. Come down now, Alec, and they will have a better chance."

Laughing and chattering, the children began searching in the mound, changing places continually when they had found shoes belonging to other feet.

"This is the seventh I've found, and even this isn't mine," laughed Phyllis, quickly burying a brown slipper.

One little girl named Daisy was almost covered up when a part of the mound toppled over. But when she poked her head and arms up through the soft hay, she was waving her very own shoe.

"Here is mine," she cried delightedly. "It tumbled on me!"  
She ran to Mrs. Croft who was waiting to give a prize to the first. It was a shoe pin cushion. "Thank you," said Daisy. "I shall put it in my work-basket when I get home."

They played several more games of cobbler's hide and seek, and then the two biggest children picked up sides and they played real hide and seek in the orchard and around the farm buildings until it was time for the visitors to go home.

## To the Wood

Sing a song of lovely May,  
Birds, and buds, and blossoms gay,  
By the wood stream let us stray  
To spend a happy holiday.

It is a fine fresh day and the Duffs are out for pinkies and cowslips, such a way as to send to the wags folk in the big, busy town. They take the narrow path by the stream through the wood, for all along the bank and every here and there beside the moss-covered stones and logs are clumps of lovely primroses.

Now and again they stop, arrange their flowers in neat bunches with a collar of leaves all round and then play horses, seated astride those mossy old tree trunks which are lying in such a way as to fall from side to side. There is no end to the time spent with little animal friends that they meet on their way, and the wee quiet peeps to be taken into secret nests to see how the young families are faring. Water Wagtail is a special favorite. Her nest is down among the rushes by the stream and she had four little babies and she taught them how to fly.

And how to skim the waters blue.  
When one stood on stone or rail  
It was told to wag its tail  
And little Water Wagtail knew.

At this end of the wood they come out on to the special cowslip patch, and what do you think they see? A whole lot of bunnies sitting round in a ring, and in the middle big Mrs. Rabbit. Kennie wonders whether it is a bunny school or something of that sort, but Dave thinks they have just been having their treat—one of Mrs. Rabbit's famous cabbage and lettuce pies, for the song says:

Then they gather round Mamma  
Just to show they love her.  
Say they're fond of Cabbage Pie,  
Wish she'd make another.

So perhaps Dave is right, don't you think so?

After the baskets are emptied of buns and filled with flowers instead, it is time to be getting home, and whom do you think they meet on the way? Auntie Hedgehog out for a stroll. They like her very much, for she is always so kind to Pinkie Bunny, giving him a piece on his way to school, a scone or a crumpet of her own baking. They read, too, that she is a very good laundress, and does up Robin Redbreast's waistcoat most beautifully, and Irons the kitten's mittens, and Miss Mouse's pinafore. Now, after all this dawdling, you can think how ready they all are for the next part of the treat—the duff—and how glad they are that it is ready for them.

## The Wind

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
The wind it sweeps the countryside,  
Blow, blow,  
The wind's a broom, so wide, so wide,  
Blow, blow.

It sweeps the kites into the air,  
The leaves are dancing, every-  
where.

The leaves are dancing on their toes,  
They laugh and dance as the wind blows,  
Just hear them laugh, as the wind blows!  
Blow, blow.



## THE HOME FORUM

## Yet He Is Always Roman

"Daniel Webster was beyond all question the greatest of American orators; in the opinion of many students of oratorical style, he pronounced at least one oration that surpasses any other recorded specimen of human eloquence," writes Harry Thurston Peck. "He was, indeed, peculiarly and uniquely fortunate both in his natural gifts and in the circumstances of his remarkable career. There have been orators like Burke, whose elocution was noble in diction and weighty in thought, yet whose impressiveness was marred by the speaker's own physical insignificance or by an imperfect delivery; there have been still others who, like Henry Clay, produced upon their immediate hearers an effect that was almost wholly due to charm of utterance and of manner; but very seldom has it been given to any one to unite, in perfect balance and proportion, the physical, the intellectual, and the emotional attributes that raise their possessor to the rank of great master of eloquence."

"Webster's style had about it always something Roman in its spirit and expression. It was always strong and stately, always noble and majestic, always virile and intensely masterful. Yet there was no heaviness about it, as there was about the style of Benton; his thought flashed through it all with a certain lithic alertness that is seldom joined to so much pomp and pageantry. Technically described in the language of ancient rhetorical criticism, it was a perfect example of the 'Rhodian' style, the middle style, as distinguished from the 'Asiatic' manner of orators like Legaré and Thomas Corwin, and from the Attic simplicity of his lifelong antagonist Calhoun. The closest parallel to it is to be found in the oratory of Cicero. Its rhetoric is as perfect in its choice of phrase, in its marshalling of the sentences, in the rhythmical swing of its cadences, and in the beauty and exquisite fitness of its imagery. Yet it is far superior to Cicero's in this, that we are never conscious in Webster of that combination of weakness and insincerity, of pose and special pleading which the Ciceronian oratory exhibits, nor of the cheap facility of the trained advocate, who can argue with equal plausibility on any side of every question. Webster was always intensely in earnest; the note of perfect conviction dominates his utterances; and there is an undercurrent of the passion that stirs the blood and gives enduring vitality to the words and thoughts of the inspired orator."

"The Websterian style, whether it is studied in the legal or in the forensic

oratory of its master, or in his formal correspondence, will be found to show at all times the same essential characteristics, though with modifications to suit the occasion or the personality of his auditors. In his legal oratory he is simpler and more direct than

the wheat the grey vapor faded as breath off a mirror, and lo! a clear line divided the turquoise sky from a sea of intensest iris-blue. As she watched the transformation her heart gave a lift, and the past few hours fell from her. . . . The stuffy compart-

Having despatched this urchin to warn his mother that 'the furriner was come,' the lad heaved his burden over the board, dumped it down inside with a bang, and returned, still grinning amiably, to take charge of the horse and cart."



"Interior, With Woman and Boy," by Pieter de Hooch

elsewhere; in his great senatorial speeches he is more rhetorical and splendid; in his correspondence he is more terse and pointed; yet he is always Roman.

"The grandest and most magnificent of all his orations is the celebrated reply to Hayne, which was pronounced at the climax of a great national debate, on an occasion of intense dramatic interest, and under circumstances which suggest a gladiatorial combat, with the whole nation as spectators. Of this oration no words can exaggerate the importance or the power. It is indeed, to borrow a phrase of Quintilian, less a creation of eloquence than the very voice of eloquence itself. Every quality of the born orator is seen in it—the art of arrangement, the symmetrical development of the central thought, the effective marshalling of facts, the grace of diction, the beauty of imagery, and, in the grand peroration, the whole power and sustained magnificence of a great imaginative intellect aflame with passion, yet conscious of its own irresistible strength, so that it does not hurry, but sweeps along with an ever-increasing impetus, until it carries all before it, and ends in a burst of stirring music that is overwhelming in its sublimity and splendor. This oration must stand as the supreme example of successful oratory, since its words are as thrilling to-day as at the very moment when they were first spoken."

## Mono Indians

At length, as I entered the pass, the huge rocks began to close around in all their wild, mysterious impressiveness, when suddenly, as I was gazing eagerly about me, a drove of gray hairy beings came in sight, lumbering toward me with a kind of boneless, wallowing motion like bears. I never turn back, though often so inclined, and in this particular instance, amid such surroundings, everything seemed singularly unfavorable for the calm acceptance of so grim a company. . . . I soon discovered that although as hairy as bears and as crooked as summit pines, the strange creatures were sufficiently erect to belong to our own species. They proved to be nothing more formidable than Mono Indians dressed in the skins of sage-rabbits. . . . I afterward learned that they were on their way to Yosemite Valley to procure a load of acorns to carry back through the pass to their huts on the shore of Mono Lake.—John Muir.

## The Furriner Arrives

A. T. Quiller-Couch in "Shining Ferry" gives us this glimpse of a Cornish sea-port: "Nuncy and the stationmaster were wise weather prophets. Here on the uplands the grey veil of morning fell apart, and dissolved so suddenly that before Hester had time to wonder the miracle was accomplished. A flood of sunshine broke over the ripening cornfields to right and left; the song of larks rang forth almost with a shout; beyond the golden ridges of

the wheat the grey vapor faded as breath off a mirror, and lo! a clear line divided the turquoise sky from a sea of intensest iris-blue. As she watched the transformation her heart gave a lift, and the past few hours fell from her. . . . The stuffy compart-

ment, the bear-eyed lamp, the train's roar and rattle, the forlorn arrival on the windy platform—all slipped away into a remote past. "As she looked abroad upon it she marvelled at a hundred differences between it and her native Midlands. It was wilder—infinately wilder—than Warwickshire, and at the same time less unkempt; far more savage in outline, yet in detail sober almost to idleness. It seemed to acknowledge the hand of some great unknown gardener; and this gardener was, of course, the sea-breeze. . . . The shaven, landward-bending thorns and hollies, the close-trimmed hedgerow, the clean-swept highroad, alike proclaimed its tireless attentions. It favored its own plants, too—the tamarisk on the hedge, the fuchsia and myrtle in the cottage garden. As the spring-cart idly-nodded down the hill toward Troy, the grey roofs of the town broke upon Hester's sight beyond a cloud of fuchsia blossoms in a garden at the angle of the road."

"So steep was the hill, and so closely these roofs and chimneys huddled against it, that Hester leaned back with a catch of the breath that set Nuncy laughing. For the moment she verily supposed herself on the edge of a precipice. She caught one glimpse of a blue water and the masts of shipping, and clutched at the cart-rail as the old grey began to slither at a business-like jog-trot down a street so narrow that to make way for them, passers-by on foot had hastily to the nearest doorways, whence one and all nodded good-naturedly to Nuncy. Of some houses the doors were reached by steep flights of steps tunneled through the solid rock; of others by wooden stairways leading to balconies painted blue and green and adorned with pot-plants—geraniums, fuchsias, lemon-verbena—on ledges imminent over Hester's head. The most of the passers-by were women carrying pails of water, or country folks with baskets of market stuff. The whole street seemed to be cleaning up and taking in provisions for the day, and all amid a buzz of public gossip, one housewife pausing on her balcony as she shook a duster, and leaning over to discuss market prices with her neighbor chattering below. The cross-fire of talk died down as the dealers dispersed, snatching up their wares from under the wheels of the spring-cart, while the women took long, silent stock of Hester's appearance and dress. Behind her it broke forth again, louder than ever."

"At the foot of the hill they swung round a corner, and passing a public house and the rails of the parish church, threaded their way round two more corners, and entered a street scarcely less narrow than the other, but level. Here Nuncy drew up before an open through which Hester caught another glimpse of blue-green water. They had arrived. "A grinning lad lifted out Hester's trunk and bore it down the ope to a green-painted doorway, where a rosy-faced, extremely solemn child stared out on the world over a green-painted board, fixed across with the evident purpose of confining him to the house."

## Sunlight in de Hooch's Pictures

Our artist's most beautiful pictures, those masterpieces which are almost more sought after to-day than Raphael's or Rembrandt's, were painted in the years after his marriage while he was living at Delft. If his youthful works betray the influence of masters belonging to Rembrandt's circle (should de Hooch have also spent his youth at Delft, we naturally think of Carel Fabritius), his development to full mastery of his art was consummated at Delft under the influence of, and in competition with, Jan Vermeer, who was slightly his junior. Several paintings from this period, especially those with rather large figures, such as the interior in the Salt-gathering collection and the family in a garden outside Delft, in the Academy Gallery in Vienna, approach him so nearly that they have long been ascribed to him. Others again, and mostly those with simple motives, remind us immediately of Nicholas Maes, for whose pictures they have often been mistaken: for instance, the room with a young woman and a child by the bed, in the Berlin Gallery and similar paintings from the Midway and Adrian Hope collections which were sold by auction some years ago and went to America. But the artist is recognized here—in spite of the warmer tone, and the preponderance of red in the coloring—by the richer scale of colors, the brighter sunlight with its various reflexes, and the characteristic types, which led us to suppose that these comfortable rooms are his own home, and the figures those of his wife and children.

Pieter de Hooch is not so intimate in his conception as Maes, even in these masterpieces of his prime, in these showpieces of his figures at work; they are generally amusing themselves at a game . . . resting comfortably, or sitting together chatting. He does not show us their faces distinctly, does not allow us to look into their hearts as Maes does. With the latter an intense ray of light falls upon the face of the principal figure, leaving the surroundings in darkness; with de Hooch, diffused, bright sunlight fills the whole room, and envelops the heads of the figures in an indefinite glow. It is the charm of the sunlight which enchants us so in his pictures, and this makes the motive, however simple and unimportant it may be, cheerful and sympathetic. The warm beam which falls through the high window divides, breaks, and reflects here and there in the whole room; everywhere it penetrates, even into the farthest corner; the outlines melt into soft tones. How cozy the room is in the half light! But the artist knows how to enliven by means of contrasts. Outside the door, through which we look, is an open space, either the courtyard, or a street in dazzling sunshine, and the glow is reflected on the comfortable and peaceful room. "Great Masters of Dutch and Flemish Painting," by W. Bode (tr. by Margaret L. Clarke)

## "The Accepted Time"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
ONE of the greatest foes to real advancement is the habit of relegating the possibility of freedom and salvation to some future period; and it is well to recognize that the so-called carnal mind will try to retard the individual's progress at every step by suggestions of this nature. Tomorrow will be time enough to face the righteous issue, circumstances make it practically impossible today. When one is placed in different surroundings, has less to do, or has completed some important task upon which he is then engaged, time can then be taken for the contemplation of things spiritual; but today must be reserved for self, its habits, tastes, and demands, and so the human mind deludes itself with the promise of a salvation which is always in the future, always round the corner, as it were, and with which it never seems to catch up.

"Now," Paul wrote to the Corinthians, "is the accepted time; behold, now is the day of salvation." Paul, of course, perceived that now God's creation is wholly spiritual and perfect and that now, this moment, is the best time one really has in which to prove that fact. The possibility of proving man's freedom from the thralldom of material sense here and now, whether the argument be that of sickness or sin, is the glorious gospel which Christian Science confirms, the good news that "now are we the sons of God," and that now is the time to enter into man's eternal heritage of freedom. The carnal mind, however, seeks by every means in its power to prevent or postpone this mental declaration of independence. On page 119 of her book, "Miscellaneous Writings," Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes, "The nature of the individual, more stubborn than the circumstance, will always be found arguing for itself,—its habits, tastes, and indulgences." If this so-called mind, which Christ Jesus characterized as a liar and the father of lies, can induce the individual to compromise with evil today, always promising a future salvation, it has done all it seeks to do, for thus it keeps him apparently pursuing a will-o'-the-wisp, which always seems to elude him.

The entire secret of Christ Jesus' dominion over the flesh lay in the fact that he never compromised with evil, never sought to evade or elude the present issue. In the temptation in the wilderness each false claim of materiality was met and mastered as it presented itself. He knew that time has nothing whatever to do with the reality of spiritual fact; that God is always God, and always available to man. He silenced every suggestion as it came up by the exercise of his true nature as a son of God. None knew better than did he that compromise with the claims of evil today means further compromise tomorrow, and that now is the time to assert man's dominion and freedom.

There is no circumstance in which one can possibly be placed where he cannot, through the understanding of God which Christian Science imparts, successfully grapple with the false claim that man is material and lives in matter. Success may not seem to come all at once, but to the extent that he refuses to compromise with evil, and claims his dominion as a son of God, he is successful. The world has always looked forward to a future salvation. Time has always been admitted as a factor in setting right that which seems to be wrong. And so mankind has been induced to put off and put off, saying in the words of Felix to Paul, "Go thy way for this time; when I have a convenient season, I will call for thee." Felix was willing to compromise, to wait a while, to defer facing a righteous issue, and so there is very little doubt that he never faced it at all.

Compromise of this kind is all the more dangerous because it soothes the conscience of the individual. While it seems to consent to the demand of righteousness, it at the same time admits the existence of some power or influence apart from God which makes entire compliance with the divine demand impossible at that time. This is the lie which has to be met and mastered. The one thing which the carnal mind dreads is the individual's complete surrender to Principle, for it knows that this means its own extermination. Such surrender, however, is the place to which all must come, sooner or later, and to conform to the demands of Principle today is to save oneself much struggle and suffering.

On page 39 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy writes, "Now is the time for so-called material pains and material pleasures to pass away, for both are unreal, because impossible in Science." Release, here and now, from the bondage of material pleasure and pain is made possible through Christian Science. It reveals the eternal fact that man is now the son of God, the perfect child of the Father, and it emphasizes the Scriptural declaration that "now is high time to awake out of sleep," the deep sleep, or Adam-dream, which asserts that man lives in matter. Compromise with any claim of evil tends to hold the individual in this sleep. Thus Lot, when told that he must leave Sodom, pleaded that he might be allowed to remain at Zoar, urging that the city was "near to" and "a little one." There is little doubt that if Lot could have safely deferred his exit from Sodom he would have done so. The carnal mind is always ready to suggest an easier way than

that of escaping "to the mountains." But to escape to the mountain, the exaltation of spiritualized thought, is the only thing which insures salvation, and just as one does this today is the safety of tomorrow assured.

It will be admitted that the stand we take today determines in large degree where we shall stand tomorrow. No problem has ever yet been solved by procrastination, and it is well to recognize that procrastination is one of the subtlest arguments of the human mind. Indeed it is mistakenly believed by some people that the habit of letting things alone, and hoping that they will right themselves in some mysterious way, and at some future time, is Christian Science. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Christian Science is the application of God's law here and now. It means present overcoming, not assent or concession to that which is discordant, in any form or for one moment. That man alone achieves victory who faces his own need of salvation today and turns wholeheartedly to God. The time to respond to the divine appeal is when one is aware of the divine appeal. This truly is the accepted time.

## The Pumpkin

O, greenly and fair in the lands of the sun,  
The vines of the gourd and the rich melon run,  
And the rock and the tree and the cottage enfold,  
With broad leaves all greenness and blossoms all gold,  
Like that which o'er Nineveh's prophet once grew.  
While he waited to know that his warning was true,  
And longed for the storm-cloud, and listened in vain  
For the rush of the whirlwind and red fire-rain.

On the banks of the Xenil, the dark Spanish maiden  
Comes up with the fruit of the tangled vine laden;  
And the Creole of Cuba laughs out to behold  
Through orange-leaves shining the broad spheres of gold;  
Yet with dearer delight from his home in the North,  
On the fields of his harvest the Yankee looks forth,  
Where crook-necks are coiling and yellow fruit shines,  
And the sun of September melts down on his vines.

Ah! on Thanksgiving Day, when from East and from West,  
From North and from South come the pilgrim and guest,  
When the gray-haired New-Englander sees round his board  
The old broken links of affection restored, . . .

O, fruit loved of boyhood! the old days recalling;  
When wood-grapes were purpling and brown nuts were falling!  
When wild, ugly faces we carved in its skin,  
Glaring out through the dark with a candle within!  
When we laughed round the corn-heap, with hearts all in tune,  
Our chair a broad, pumpkin, our lantern the moon,  
Telling tales of the fairy who travelled like steam  
In a pumpkin-shell coach, with two rats for her team.  
—John Greenleaf Whittier.

## Birds and Butterflies in the Woods

The old grove was to me a daily joy. When I parted the thick branches at the entrance and passed in, it impressed me like a great cathedral. The floor was carpeted with the rich brown of fallen needles, and the whole shut in by the trees on the borders retaining their branches down to the ground, in addition to the thick screen of greenery with which Mother Nature loves to hedge in her groves. Within that magic inclosure all the lower branches had dropped off, and only those at the top where they reached the sunlight lived, and formed a roof. It was a great temple with innumerable pillars. . . .

The grove was most lovely in the morning, when the sun shone in from the side and mottled the moss-clad trunks with sunshine, giving it a strange, foreign look, quite unlike that of a few hours later, when the sun was higher and all was in shadow. For true enjoyment of the woods—as already said—silence and solitude are indispensable. You steal in, just within the green walls, quietly, disturbing nothing, taking a seat in reverent silence and remaining so. In a few moments life goes on as before, and you begin to feel the spirit of the woods. A certain awe creeps over you; you could not break the silence with your voice; you dread to snap a twig, or make the human presence felt in any way. . . .

Here and there the fresh green curtains of the grove appear to open into lanes of alluring promise, showing vistas which might lead to any wonderland. It was through one of these as through a familiar highway that the cuckoo on wings of silence took his way. . . .

"For the cuckoo delights in the cool leafy shadows.  
Where the nest and its treasures are rocked in the breeze."  
It seemed that one had simply to follow the bird to reach his hidden home. But alas! what is beautiful and every way delightful to him with wings, is far different to the humble plodder on foot. Pitfalls strewn the path; fallen branches, deep holes where once a tree had stood, and rocks that thrust themselves into the way, make it impossible. It was like the wily warblers to

select such a bit of woods for their haunts. The sun touching every prominent point with light, confuses things so that one could not see them if there were forty warblers right before him, and anyway it is no trouble for a bird to hide when one leaf is ample screen.

One year this grove and the woods about was the scene of a remarkable visitation of butterflies. They were nearly all of one species, the common large reddish one called the Monarch, or tawny-orange butterfly, I believe. When it was still, the air was simply full of them, silent, mysterious, wafted along by the light summer air without apparent effort of their own, like tiny boats with gay sails spread, floating in the air. But every day about half-past ten a stronger breeze sprang up, and in a few minutes the whole fleet had disappeared, not a butterfly to be seen. In the old grove they had taken refuge, and there they collected by thousands, settling themselves as if to sleep, in crowds, close together. They appeared to have a choice in situations. Some branches were entirely covered, while others next to them were empty.

One small tree was a particular favorite with the butterflies, being literally hidden by the masses, while more kept trying to join them. As soon as a party of them were settled they folded their wings together over the back, showing only the dull lining, but when another straggler attempted to alight among them, all the wings flew wide open, showing the brighter colors, and looking as if the tree had suddenly burst into bloom.—"With the Birds of Maine," Olive Thorne Miller.

## It Is the Indian Summer

It is the Indian Summer. The rising sun blazes through the misty air like a conflagration. A yellowish smoky haze fills the atmosphere, and a filmy mist lies like a silver lining on the sky. The wind is soft and low. It wafts to us the odor of the forest leaves that hang with the dripping branches, or drop into the stream. Their gorgeous tints are gone, as if the autumnal rains had washed them out. Orange, yellow and scarlet, all are changed to one melancholy russet hue. The birds, too, have taken wing, and have left their roofless dwellings. Not the whistle of a robin, not the twitter of an eavesdropping swallow, not the carol of one sweet familiar voice. All gone. Only the dismal cawing of a crow, or the chit-chat of an idle squirrel, the noisy denizen of a hollow tree, the mediant friar of a large parish, the absolute monarch of a dozen acorns.—Longfellow.

## The Core of Democracy

For I say at the core of democracy, finally, is the religious element.—Wall Whitman.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., THURSDAY, OCT. 20, 1921.

## EDITORIALS

### The Public and the Railroads

THE really important issue to be determined in the present controversy between the railroads of the United States and dissatisfied members of the labor unions, is the right of the public and of the great established industries of the country to uninterrupted service. The determination of this paramount issue may result from negotiations and discussion between today and the day set by the brotherhoods for the beginning of the threatened strike. It may not come until after the strike has been inaugurated. But it is bound to come, and with it there will be impressed, unavoidably, upon those responsible for the management and operation of the railroads, as well as upon those employed in subordinate capacities, the importance of the duty owed by both to the public as a whole. It is inconceivable, from whatever standpoint the present controversy is viewed, that the power should remain in any group of persons, be they capitalists or employees of capitalists, even to threaten the paralysis of the national industry of a hundred millions of people. The futility of strikes has been too often proved to allow the presumption that the remedy sought by the workers engaged in the great transportation industries can be found by resorting to that method. It must be equally apparent to the responsible managers of the railroads that their refusal to make the uninterrupted operation of their lines possible, no matter what the merits of their quarrel with their employees may be, cannot be permitted to imperil the safety and well-being of all those dependent, either directly or indirectly, upon the established transportation systems.

It is no vain assertion that the people of the United States, speaking by and through a representative government in Washington, have provided adequate and altogether satisfactory agencies for the adjustment of just such differences as those which now threaten industrial stagnation and social discomfort. It seems to have been doubted by both the parties chiefly concerned in the wage controversy that the power of the government is adequate to enforce its own reasonable decrees. The important fact seems to have been overlooked that the threatened strike can be avoided if the railroad executives and the brotherhood officials obey the directions and abide by the decisions of the Railway Labor Board. It is through this board that the government has spoken, and it is in emphasizing and sustaining the findings and decrees of this board that the government must speak again, and apparently more plainly and to the point. The Railway Labor Board has been constituted the final arbitrator in the matter of disputes between the railroads and their employees concerning wage and working conditions. This authority has been recognized and the power of the board conceded by all concerned, apparently with the reservation that if its decisions are in any way unsatisfactory or offensive they may be ignored. The railroad executives, or some of them at least, have as openly defied the rulings of the board as the brotherhoods have done by issuing their strike order. Technically, or legally, one offense is no greater than the other. Both have openly and overtly defied the authority of the government, because both, having submitted their cause to the tribunal vested with the power to hear and determine it, are at least morally bound to abide by the decision.

The Railway Labor Board, it should be remembered, is made up of members fairly representative of those most interested in the subjects with which it is authorized to deal. It is composed of nine members, of whom three represent the public, three the railroads, and three the employees of the railroads. Its decisions are final in the sense that they are binding in all matters submitted for adjustment and settlement. It is not contended that there is no appeal from the decisions of the board, but any appeal, if taken, must be to a reviewing tribunal whose authority, in deciding questions of law, supersedes that of the arbitrators. No appeal lies to force or coercion, where the strike, the boycott, and the lockout are the only arguments and the only weapons. With less equivocation than is usually apparent in such enactments, the Esch-Cummins Law, under which the creation and organization of the Railway Labor Board was authorized, constructively recognized the policy of collective bargaining. The methods provided for the mutual settlement of wage and working schedules between the railroads and their employees presupposed the existence and effectiveness of labor unions. This was upon the theory that employee members of labor unions, as well as their chiefs and officials, would be bound by authorized concerted action. Is it to be proved, if it has not already been made evident, that the presumption was erroneous? Are the members of the railroad brotherhoods, because of a real or fancied grievance, to force their representatives to destroy, all at once, the confidence which the public, and through the public the government, has learned to feel in their integrity? By their present action they are not only destroying that confidence, but are ignorantly abetting the movement directed against all organized labor which has for its object the adoption, in every line of industry, of the policy of the open shop.

It is not claimed that the employees in the more advanced departments of railroad operation have no serious grievances which should be adjusted. They have been asked to submit to reductions in wages perhaps altogether too drastic in view of present economic conditions. They, like others in the great producing industries who have been compelled to accept reduced pay, may find it difficult to adjust their salaries to present living conditions. It may also be true that the demands upon them are out of proportion to the demands made upon those employed in other departments of the railroads. A flat percentage reduction bears hardest on the operative receiving the highest wage, and because of this an injustice has perhaps been done, not only to individuals, but to all members of the higher paid classes of railroad employees. But they

have, hastily or ignorantly, in an effort to defend themselves, grasped the very weapon that the employers, the railroad executives, may have hoped they would resort to. With it, unless they are restrained by reason or by the persuasive power of the law, they seem about to pull down around themselves the great economic fabric of unionism which they have taken such pains to build on what now may prove to be a foundation of sand.

### France, Spain, and Morocco

IF IT were not for the fact that Europe has learned from bitter experience that it cannot afford to dismiss as of no consequence the crises which arise sporadically in regard to Morocco, it would not be inclined to attach much importance to the very latest, in which the Spanish High Commissioner, General Berenguer, is made to figure very prominently. General Berenguer, it appears, has been terribly indiscreet, if the facts of the matter as at present known are really the facts. Through the time-honored means of an interview, in the "Sol" of Madrid, he has given forcible expression to views in regard to France's intentions in Northern Africa, the expounding of which has never hitherto been ventured upon outside the most secret conclave or the most private conversation.

The fact is that, for some time past, diplomatic Madrid has been in a great strait. Ever since the signing of the armistice, the development of a good understanding with France has been one of the main efforts of the Spanish Foreign Office. But, from the first, the situation has been complicated by the rival ambitions of the two countries in regard to Tangier, and the secret suspicion of Spain in regard to the real intentions and aspirations of France concerning the Spanish zone in Morocco. Both these issues, but especially the latter, are regarded as subjects so delicate that they should only be referred to with the utmost caution and discretion, whilst statesmen and others occupying any public position are held to be well advised not to refer to the questions at all. Yet here is the High Commissioner of the Spanish zone in Morocco openly berating France for her overweening ambitions in Northern Africa. "French public opinion," he declares, "dreams of a great French empire in Africa. The French have created colonies in Africa so enormous that they consider it to be easy to destroy our little zone by powerful invasion coming from the south. Those in France who believe in such an empire as this are numerous and are not people to be despised. They assure you that, after having civilized the immense African France, they will make of Spain a French colony sandwiched between the metropolis and their vast colonial empire. Our object is to escape from this influence, and the only way to do so is to form a strong Spanish center in North Africa and to dominate the coasts."

Such a statement, coming from such a source, could hardly fail to create the crisis it was obviously meant to create. For some days after the appearance of the interview, the air was full of speculation, and all manner of explanations were forthcoming; that the interview was not accurate; that General Berenguer had never delivered himself of such sentiments; or that, if the interview was not a fake from beginning to end, it had got so mixed up in course of transmission that what were really the views of General Berenguer's interviewer had been attributed to the High Commissioner himself.

However all this may be, the fact remains that an uneasy suspicion of Spain where France is concerned has found very forcible and very public expression. It is not unlikely that it may have a wholesome effect. If there is any truth in the statements attributed to General Berenguer, the situation thus revealed is far less likely to develop dangerously in the open than in secret.

### Segregation and Competition

AFTER the United States Department of Justice has fought to compel the railroads to separate themselves from the coal lands, the government shows a commendable determination to make the court victory fruitful by protesting against the method of segregation proposed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company on the ground that it still leaves the coal lands virtually in the same hands and does not restore competition, which is the crux of the whole matter.

In order to maintain a clear understanding of one primary cause of the controversy it is necessary to remember that the people are really aroused over the fact that the price of coal has increased some 250 per cent during the past decade. Of course, there are many reasons and a multitude of explanations for this increase. Mine owners blame miners' wages. Miners blame the owners' profits. In the dust that results it is difficult for the public to see who is responsible, but people do know that the price has gone up, hence the real reason for the unrest. If it is pointed out defensively that other prices have gone up, people may agree, but they are still not satisfied. Especially do they object when they discover that the courts have ruled that competition, which they are willing to accept as a reasonable regulator, has been strangled.

Upon this question of restraint of competition the government has proceeded legally, for, of course, it must proceed upon something more tangible than public feeling and sentiment before these crystallize into legislation. The efforts of the government to secure operative competition, not only in the coal and the railroad business, but in every line, comprise a most important phase of this cycle of governmental democracy. As a matter of fact, business and government, as constituted and conducted today, are on the basis of competition, and one of the great sources of the present economic trouble is departure from this basis. Quite naturally the Lehigh attorneys, in framing their plans for compliance with the court decree, put the stockholders' rights ahead of that somewhat intangible thing the interest of the public. But, in order to build for permanency, and upon that good will advertised as being so much desired, due regard must be shown that great body, represented by the government, which relies more on results in terms of lower price than on technicalities in the defense of methods.

Criticism has, in former years, been directed against

the government for what was regarded as too much interference with business, but the prosecution of the railroad cases indicates that the real intent of the government is not to interfere, but to see that the rules as laid down are carried out, both in letter and in spirit. The question is, have they been so carried out? Business men, especially those who have cut prices, ask why the slowness of the recovery from the depression. They say, "We have done our part." That is, however, a debatable statement. They may have done one part in cutting their particular prices as low as they believe they can and make even a small profit, but their responsibility goes further, and here is involved the theory of the government concerning competition. It is not limited to one seller's costs plus a small profit. It requires active compliance with the economic demand for keen competition that must find every one "shopping round" so as to bring to bear all legitimate pressure, if this low-price circle is to be made complete.

In an effort to assure right prices to the public by maintaining fair and honest competition the government has framed laws to break up interlocking directorates and other similar interferences. In the case of the railroad and coal combination, a common ownership automatically eliminated any need for the railroad to offer lower rates or the mines to seek the cheapest transportation. Segregation and competition in such a situation obviously would apply the natural economic pressure that would act as the normal regulator and keep prices nearer the lower levels which are conceded to be the strongest stimulant to trade activity, and the greatest preventive of the stagnation and decay that are bound to come when profits accumulate too easily and service suffers correspondingly.

There can be no submission to the notion that because a price is stated it is static. A return to the artificial bargaining of Eastern markets is not necessary, for the modern idea demands something more definite and decisive, but there must be cumulative pressure to hold the lowest possible prices. Constant watchfulness in this direction is the price of stability. Unbridled inflation develops profiteers and idleness. Small profits and large sales spell activity and prosperity.

Mounting freight rates on coal transported by railroad companies that owned the coal lands obviously offered the line of least resistance to greater profits. Under the pressure of higher dividend-demanding stockholders, it is not strange that officers put on "all the traffic would bear" in the form of rates that offered easier profits than those earned by devotion to economy and efficiency.

Much criticism has been directed against Mr. Ford and his railroad, on the ground that he makes the line pay by carrying his own freight. Even so, he seems to have reversed the procedure of the coal roads, for he has increased business, lowered rates, and raised wages, three fundamentally essential practices needed to restore normal business activity in the world.

Business that is selfish and greedy in its character can never be as successful, even from a financial standpoint, as that which obtains a fair profit from an honest service rendered. If every law extant were circumvented, and the result subjected the people to unfair prices, new laws would be bound to follow to rectify the abuse. If they are not enacted today of this year, they will be tomorrow of some year. The history of coal is proving this, for the present battle has been going on for some time. While prices now may be higher than ever, there are signs that they are nearer the breaking point, and the era of complete competition appears to be dawning, unless the full day of cooperation arrives before competition has an opportunity fully to demonstrate its real value.

### About Balloons

SOME ten years ago, a wonderful scheme was evolved at Marburg, in Germany. It was no less than the construction of an aerial tramway or trolley line to connect Marburg with Fuenburg, some five miles away. The statements made on the matter, at the time, enthusiastically announced that the new system would "combine all the essential elements of the dirigible balloon and the electric railroad," and explained that the cars, instead of running prosaically on rails, would be supported by the buoyancy of the balloon at the required altitude, and that motive power would be supplied by the usual cable with which the balloon would be brought in contact by means of grooved wheels. So far as can be gathered, the scheme never got any further than description, but mention is made of it here for the reason that it seems to recall so vividly the great things that were looked for from balloons, some ten years or more ago. Great things are still looked for from them, but in a different way, although the modern giant airship is simply an improvement on the famous dirigible constructed by the French army officers Renard and Krebs, in 1885.

In the early years of the present century, however, the balloon occupied a place in the thoughts of venture-some people comparable only to that of the aeroplane today. Those who remember the exploits of Santos-Dumont, in 1898, will also remember the widespread interest in ballooning they evoked; how ballooning became a sport of sports, not only throughout France, but throughout Europe; how aero clubs were formed in all directions; how governments organized aeronautical military divisions, and how many balloon factories were established to meet the demand. About the time that the great scheme for the aerial trolley was evolved in Marburg, every considerable community in Germany had its aero club.

The interesting part of it is that all this activity was but history repeating itself, after an interval of about one hundred years. It was in the year 1885 that Renard and Krebs aroused the enthusiasm of all Paris by describing a figure eight in their dirigible and returning successfully to their starting point, and it was in 1783 that Robert and Charles amazed another Paris crowd by their marvelous achievements in what was practically the first spherical balloon, that invented by the Montgolfier brothers. Then, some ten years later, or just about a century before Santos-Dumont performed his spectacular

feats, the French were striking terror into the hearts of the Austrians at Maubeuge by using balloons for military reconnaissance. These balloons were found to be of exceptional value for this purpose, yet, strange to say, it was Napoleon, of all people, who, in 1799, closed the French school of ballooning, and disbanded the two companies then engaged in balloon construction. At once, the balloon in warfare sank out of sight, and for the next sixty or seventy years aeronautics was left almost entirely to the showman. In the United States, "Professor King's Balloon," about the time of the laying of the Atlantic cable, was one of the institutions of the country, and the story of how, one beautiful September morning, it quietly slipped from its moorings on Boston Common, and, quite unattended, took to sea and was never seen again, is familiar to many. The spherical balloon, of course, still survives, is still favored by many aero clubs, and still enters itself for races, but, in the matter of popularity, its place has been quite definitely taken by the aeroplane.

### Editorial Notes

THE LEAGUE COURT is started and the nations, if they have a dispute, may now call upon the lawyer instead of calling out the reserves. Or, as Mr. G. N. Barnes, former British Minister of Labor, might phrase it, "the sword is put into the hands of Justice," from whom it has long since been snatched. True, there would seem to be an anomaly in the appointment of Dr. John Bassett Moore as American representative on the International Court of Justice, for America thereby is committed to the beneficent work of this branch of the League. But as a fact no anomaly exists. The world court is open to every state on earth, regardless of League status, and will operate with about the same independence as the Hague Tribunal. What certain United States senators may think about the situation, however, is another thing.

EVERY other day there is a speculative article in one of the British newspapers on the possibility of a general election. Will Mr. Lloyd George appeal to the country on the Irish question, and have the fight before the holidays? Will he seek another election cry, and have the contest in February, leaving the Budget to look after itself? A safe guide to the probabilities of the situation may be found in the fact that a premium of 30 per cent has just been accepted on the London insurance market to cover the payment of a total loss should there be a dissolution of Parliament before the end of the year. Such a rate means that for every £30 paid as a premium £100 would be due in the event of the dissolution. The insurance thermometer would seem to indicate that Mr. Lloyd George's mind is not set on fighting before February.

IT is surprising to learn that, according to the census, the supposedly popular vocation of apple growing in the United States is hardly flourishing. It appears that in 1910 there were 151,322,840 bearing trees and 65,791,848 non-bearing trees in the country, while in 1920 there were but 115,265,029 bearing trees and 36,171,604 non-bearing trees. The loss, therefore, apparently approximates 45 per cent in the ten years. An agricultural paper ascribes the extraordinary decline partly to the fact that farmers were more or less "depressed" in the census year, the depression finding expression in the low estimates. This is possible, but are there not clever experts in figures at Washington who can compute the percentage of underestimation to be expected from a farmer who is grumbling and so bring the census figures a little more in line with the actual state of affairs?

THE London Crystal Palace has resumed another of its multifarious functions. Within its grounds there assembled recently, from all parts of England and Wales, over a hundred working men's brass bands to join in melodious competition at the annual National Brass Band Festival. Each band played the same selection, one following the other from morning till night, with renderings remarkable both for technique and tone. This may be a cruder form of art than was demonstrated by the craftsmen of the middle ages, whose guilds staged their annual religious plays and sustained practically the whole of the dramatic art of the land, but it is worthy of consideration by those who believe that the working man spends the whole of his leisure time in studying economic literature and conspiring to increase his pay.

A MOVE back to the Victorians seems to be taking place in some quarters. Mr. Lytton Strachey's entertaining volumes upon that period and the central figure of it started the ball rolling as far as literature is concerned, and now people are finding admirable Victorian characteristics even in Sherlock Holmes! What next! Well, that "next" has already arrived in Mr. Laurence Housman's three short plays of the Victorian era, in which we meet not only Disraeli once more, but the Queen, W. E. Gladstone, John Morley, Lord Rendel, and even John Brown. Each play is merely a fragment in itself, consisting of one scene only, but it shows what one may soon expect from dramatists in utilizing the themes provided by the master characters among the "lucky Victorians," as they have been dubbed.

ONE of the chief difficulties with which the teacher has had to contend, all through the centuries, and, to a certain extent, right down to the present time, is the persistent belief that "anyone can teach." It is admitted, of course, that a certain amount of education is necessary, but that certain amount, it is claimed, is the only equipment needed. Yet teaching is an art of arts, and though there are some natural artists, the vast majority of them need the most careful training. Miss Charl O. Williams, president of the National Education Association of the United States, was perfectly right when she declared the other day that large numbers of children are taught by "immature, untrained, and inexperienced teachers," and that it is the duty of the state to "educate its teachers."